THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At two DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12. 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO.38
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 22

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	13.00
Three inches	4.50	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	18.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Aministrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

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President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. E. Brickbaum, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Brickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. B. Hertzog.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seesholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—I. S. KUHN.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—D. Laycock.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.
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Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

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Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. E. H. Yocum.
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Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

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Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
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All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

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VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office,

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

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J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street, above 5th East side.

J. E. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

M. McHENRY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office N. W. C. Market and Fifth St. Diseases of the eye a specialty, aug. 29, 6m.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
Aug 24, '77-1y.

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I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
april19, 1878.

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The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancanshire	12,000,000
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Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,600,000
	$60,621,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 28, '77—y

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Office on Market Street No. 4, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

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ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE
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L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
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Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in ENT'S BUILDING.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROB'T. H. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in ENT'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
jan. 10, '79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.
July 11, '79-tf

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GENERAL FOUNDRY BUSINESS,
NEAR CATAWISSA.
New work and repairs neatly, quickly and cheaply done. Plows, Water-Wheels, &c., manufactured or repaired
aug. 22, 79.

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The Old Reliable
STANDARD PUMP
For Wells 10 to 75 feet Deep
New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
ADDRESS
C. G. BLATCHLEY,
440 MARKET ST., PHILAD'A,
April 11, 1879-6m

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf.

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April 18, 1879-tf C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.

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A complete record of the journey of General U. S. Grant, through England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Egypt, India, China and Japan, with a graphic description of the places visited, manners and customs of the countries, interesting incidents, enthusiastic orations by Emperors Kings, and the people of all climes, richly embellished with numerous artistic Illustrations; also, a fine handsome steel engraved portrait of Gen. Grant. Sure success to all who take hold; will positively outsell all books.
AGENTS WANTED to sell this, the cheapest, the best and the only authentic low-priced book on the subject. 600 pages. Price $2.50. Address H. W. KELLEY & CO., 711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 29.-4W

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$1200 profits on $5 days investment of $100. Official Reports. Prospectus free. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 25 Wall st., N. Y. aug. 22 79-4W.

AGENTS READ THIS
We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful invention. Wanted in every county. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich. aug. 22, 79-4W.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE. aug. 22, 79-4W

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. aug. 22, 79-4W.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between L. Gross and M. Gross of Bloomsburg, under the firm of Gross & Bro., was dissolved on the 2nd day of August last by mutual consent. The books and accounts of said firm to remain in the hands of L. Gross by whom the business will be carried on.
L. GROSS.
M. GROSS.
aug. 29, 3w.

Poetical.

REMEMBER THY MOTHER.

Lead thy mother tenderly
Down life's steep decline;
Once her arm was thy support,
Now she leans on thine.
See upon her loving face
Those deep lines of care;
Think—it was her toil for thee
Left that record there.

Never forget her tireless watch
Kept by day and night,
Taking from her step the grace,
From her eye the light,
Cherish well her faithful heart
Which through weary years,
Echoed with its sympathy
All smiles and tears.

Thank God for thy mother's love,
Guard the priceless boon:
For the bitter parting hour
Cometh all too soon.
When thy grateful tenderness
Loses power to save,
Earth will hold no dearer spot
Than thy mother's grave!

WHO SHALL GO FIRST?

Who shall go first to the shadowy land,
My love or I?
Whose will it be in grief to stand
And press the cold unanswering hand,
Wipe from the brow the dew of death,
And catch the sorrowfluttering breath,
Breathe the loved name nor hear reply,
In anguish watch the glaring eye;
His or mine?

Which shall bend over the wounded sod,
My love or I?
Commending the precious soul to God,
Till the doleful fall of the mufled clod
Startles the mind to consciousness
Of its bitter anguish and life distress,
Dropping the pall o'er the love-lit past
With a mournful murmer "the last—the last,"
My love or I?

Which shall return to the desolate home,
My love or I?
And list for a step that shall never come,
And hark for a voice that must still be dumb,
While the half-stunned senses wander back,
To the cheerless life and thorny track,
Where the silent room and the vacant chair
Have memories sweet and hard to bear:
My love or I?

Ah! then, perchance to that mourner there!
My love or I?
Wrestling with anguish and deep despair,
An angel shall come through the gates of prayer,
And the burning eyes shall cease to weep,
And the sobs melt down in a sea of sleep,
While fancy freed from the chains of day,
Through the shadowy dreamland floats away:
My love or I?

And then, methinks, on that boundary land,
My love and I!
The mourn'd and the mourners together shall stand,
Or walk those rivers of shining sand
Till the dreamer, awakened at dawn of day,
Finds the stone of his sepulchre washed away,
And over the cold dull waste of death,
The warm, bright sunlight of holy Faith.
My love and I!

Select Story.

MY DIAMOND.

I could give you the pedigree of the stone but the details are so long and so many they might tire you. Sufficient to say that I bought it many years ago from an old Jew in the lower part of Broadway, who told me a curious story concerning it. He said it was a talisman; that four hundred years ago it was owned by a Venetian family of ruined fortunes, who had long guarded it with jealous care; it had passed from them in many ways to brothers of his in the money-lending way and should be mine if I would pay him his price for it.

In truth the stone had a strange and fiery gleam. At the first glance it seemed of the purest water; in an instant it changed to pink, blue and a pale green, and then irridescent opal hues, emitting sparks of fire.

I watched it curiously for nearly an hour talking irrelevantly the while on other matters, and reluctantly coming to the conclusion that if ever a precious stone possessed uncanny properties this one certainly did. I thought myself yielding to foolish superstition, or that my eyes were tired with long gazing at the gem, and to rest them I turned my glance to other diamonds in the case to compare them with the talisman. The Jew divined my thoughts, for he took from his side pocket a wallet and opened it, and from a compartment brought out several small tissue paper packets, opened them and showed to me large and sparkling diamonds.

'There is not one like that you have in your hand,' he said. He was right. All were bright in their glistening flash and merciless gleam—wondrously beautiful, but all were unlike the talisman.

'Why do you sell it?' I asked. 'With all this wealth you cannot need money, and if what you tell me of its talismanic property be true, the gem is priceless.'

'I wish to sell it if you have the courage to buy,' he made answer.

It seemed to me that he purposely made his tone dramatic, and I smiled scornfully. As for the stone itself, I liked it; the story he told of its virtue, although I only half believed it, interested me. I had no fear of any evil supernatural influence; it was just the size I wanted to buy, and in shape and cutting it was all that was to be desired.

The old Jew told me that when I was about to embark in any enterprise that would prove successful, the stone would dazzle with unusual brilliancy. If misfortune or death was to come upon me or mine the stone would appear dull and almost neutral.

Now I am a practical sort of a fellow, but I had no objection to take the mystery along with the stone, provided it was thrown in as a bargain and I had not to pay extra for it. In a few minutes I had made up my mind and counted out to him four hundred dollars, the price he asked for it, and left.

I wore the diamond for more than five years; at first in a ring, afterwards in a shirt stud and then again in a ring. It now encircles the finger of a lovely lady, whose little daughter calls me "papa." All this time there have been no tragedies in our family, and no dear friend has died. My own health has been excellent, and I am quite resigned to have it put down to imagination on my part that, to me, my stone is bright or dull, according to the prospects ahead. Only this I affirm, that twice, when to test it, I went contrary to its warning, the punishment quickly followed the offense. Once I speculaied in Pacific Mail and lost heavily, and once I asked a sweet lady friend to be my wife and she refused me—plump.

Superstitious or not, as you will, I regard my diamond as my talisman, my mentor, and ever since my unsuccessful wooing I have looked upon it with love not unmixed with awe. One morning, when riding down town in a Madison avenue car to my business, I looked up from my paper conscious of a pair of eyes fixed upon me. Opposite was a lady of about 20 years, dressed in soft sombre gray; the only bits of color to relieve it—except the bloom in her refined face, was a bit of red, low down beneath the brim of her gray felt hat. Her eyes were light, lustrous brown; her hair, much darker and glossy, was brushed back in waves from her low forehead, upon which a curl or two fell, not the detestable "bangs," which I frankly state I abhor, but short, graceful, fringe-like ringlets, rested upon the white brow as if they loved it. There was no doubt about it, this rare and radiant maiden was gazing at me.

I looked at her in return with a face I tried to make expressive of nothing, certainly not curiosity. She glanced down at her book, 'Daniel Deronda.' I returned to my telegraphic dispatches in the *Herald*. Again I felt her gaze, and again I looked up and met her eyes. She had evidently wanted to speak to me, or else had something on her mind concerning me. Had I ever seen before? I asked myself. No! She seemed too modestly sweet to wish to attract the attention of a stranger. Perish the thought, I said inwardly. But she was certainly looking at me again. I am not a bad looking fellow, and as men go, not a bad sort. I have always been popular with my lady friends, and I returned her look this time with one of interest, and I am afraid I smiled. Instantly her face clouded, she bent over her book and bit her lip angrily. I turned to my paper, but not to read. Once more I look up at my vis-a-vis; she was steadily gazing at me. I could have sworn to it. O, my talisman! you failed me then, but the fault was mine. I did not seek your advice. Just at that moment the conductor came hurriedly to the front of the car to speak to the driver, and as he was returning the lady in gray said to him in a low voice, every word perfectly audible to me and as chilling as an iceberg:

'Conductor, the gentleman opposite me is losing his diamond.'

I flushed to the roots of my hair, felt for the stone and discovered that it was hanging by the spiral screw, and so nearly out that a quick movement would have sent it down into the meshes of the car mat. I replaced it securely, bending back the wire for greater safety, and then cast an imploring look of apology, gratitude and humiliation upon the kind stranger. Her face remained placid but after a moment a demure smile stole into the corners of her mouth, and I don't think it was provoked by what she saw through reading very attentively.

She left the car at Fourteenth street and I gazed eagerly after her as she turned up to Broadway, and then I must have sighed. Perhaps because I feared I should never see her again. What more natural than for me to desire to know her? It was so kind and so sensible of her to prevent my losing my diamond. She was such a gentle looking creature, though she had spirit, as I saw once in the gleam of her eyes, and those eyes were so expressive of intellectuality, and her perfect nose was only less beautiful than her perfect carnation mouth. But, pshaw! need I apologize now for my interest then. It does not take any of us very long to discover that. Love never asks the question, why? As the old song says, 'she has gone from my gaze like a beautiful dream.' If I could only meet her again. Perhaps she was married. Not that it was any of my business, but somehow she did not look married. She was girlish in spite of her dignity. One thing that I discovered that there was a name on the flyleaf of her book, the first of which was Maud. Perhaps the book was not hers, and if it was could I hope to find in a great city like New York a lady only knowing that her name was Maud. When I had arrived at this stage of common sense I had reached my place of business, and after attending to the first duty of the day, reading my mail, my thoughts flew back to my lady in gray.

'If the thing were within the bounds of possibility I would like to find out who she is just to thank her for her kindness to me.'

How like a jackass I must have appeared to her. When I remembered my impertinence in smiling I would have been glad to have found some obliging friend to kick me down stairs for my idiocy. I bowed to the inevitable and dismissed the affair with a sigh, but I did not forget her face.

One rainy afternoon, about a month after I met her in a Broadway stage. I recognized her in a moment and took a seat, the only one vacant, by her side. I looked into her face, and I knew she remembered me, but she did not exhibit the faintest gleam of consciousness of my existence. It was worse than Tantalus and the torments. Before she left the stage the rain fell in torrents. I hoped that she was not provided with an umbrella, that I might offer her the protection of mine, but a glance showed me that she held one in her right hand. My unfortunate luck again! I looked down at my diamond it sparkled like the sunbeams and as joyously, but its dazzle conveyed no intelligence to me only it gave me a gleam of hope.

She was so near that I could easily have played a trick, like one a friend of mine once played, slip a card into her cloak pocket. Nothing of that kind would go down with this queenly character I perfectly well knew.

I was forced to watch her again leave me and turn down the street, holding her dress so dexterously that it quite escaped the pavement and disclosed two neatly fitting little boots.

Perhaps I should have said before that my name is Eldridge, that I am a lawyer, and Judge Clinton's junior partner. In the next office to ours there are two young fellows just started in law, who receive more calls from their lady friends than retaining fees from clients. One day as I was leaving my office I saw my lady in gray go in theirs. I must confess to feeling a sort of chill and then dissapointment. I did not like to know that my dignified unknown went around visiting gentlemen's offices, even though the gentlemen were her acquaintances. Occasionally a lady friend would call upon me, not upon business, and although I was always polite I never encouraged that sort of thing, and as a practice I heartily disapproved of it.

My second thought was more charitable. One of the fellows might be her brother. So much the better. I would make his acquaintance and cultivate him. I did this after some weeks' delay and considerable circumlocution on my part, and learned that the elder of the two men, Mr. Allyn, had a sister named Maud, and that she was engaged to his friend and partner. Just think of my dismay. Actually engaged to the other fellow! I was sad enough to know she was bound, but I raged thinking of her as the wife of a fellow who had little ambition and less brains.

There was nothing in the man, absolutely nothing. Why, only a week before he had shown a lack of legal acumen in a case—a mere technicality—of which the rawest student should not have been ignorant. What women can see in some men—but there, I must not get incoherent. I looked at my ring after my disturbed thoughts, and its rosy gleam gave me fresh courage. After reflecting a day I resolved to remorselessly and determinately cut him out.

It was quite in my power to be of service to Mr. Allyn, and in return he asked me to his father's house to dinner. So I saw my lady Maud at home, and there, where true women shine best, I found her more sweet and womanly than she looked to me before. I had prepared myself for our first meeting, but she had not and betrayed a little embarrassment. I did not, however, refer to our adventure until I had called on her several times, and then I ventured to thank her for coming to the rescue of my precious diamond. She begged of me with deep pink in her cheeks not to mention it.

I was assiduous in my attentions and laid siege to the hearts of the rest of the family, and quietly began to woo. That I had some influence over her was proved by the fact that her betrothed became jealous of me and forbade her from receiving my visits. She rebelled, after bearing with long annoyance from him, and finally she dismissed him.

I ventured to ask her like a hypocrite why I no longer met Mr. Furbish at her home. 'Not that I am pining for his society,' I added with a shrug.

'We have broken our engagement,' she said, looking at the carpet.

I consulted my talisman. Blessings upon it. It fairly danced in the light.

The temptation was strong but I resisted it, to beg her to give me the hand he had lost. I waited until one evening when I was escorting her home from the theatre, and I told her the story of my ring, and she believed in its magic more firmly than I did.

'It has never failed me yet, Miss Allyn, and I am longing to put it to a stronger test.'

She was so provokingly demure and unconscious that I kept back the petition on my lips, for I felt my courage, like Bob Acres, oozing out at my fingers ends, and again I waited.

'I should think you would be afraid of losing it,' she said, a few days after. She was holding the ring in her hand, moving it this way and that to catch the gleams.

'Do you know, Miss Allyn, that I am constantly afraid of losing it ever since I first met you?' Then I grew bold and took her hand and said: 'Please keep it for me. Let me put it on this finger. Please do—and—and—give me yourself in return.'

She hung her head and blushed, and stammered a little, but she did not say—No.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

From the way in which he turned out when he grew to be a young man, it is easy enough to conclude what kind of a boy the Prodigal Son was. He was terribly extravagant from a child. There wasn't anything in the house too good for him. Every cent he could get his hands on he spent for candy and things. If his mother gave him a nickel to put in the contribution box, he bought peanuts with it on his way to Sunday-school, eating them all up on the road, and not caring a cent if the poor heathen didn't have a peanut to their back. The money that could spend! He would wear his best suit week days, and could not be induced to go barefooted in the summer, as the rest of the boys had to do. He smoked ten-cent cigars before he was six years old, while other boys were satisfied with grape-vine.

At ten, he wore high-standing collars and a plug hat, and the nobbiest suit that the tailor could make. He carried a natty little cane, parted his hair in the middle and sported an eye-glass. He drank pony brandy, ponying up twenty-five cents a drink for it, and spoke to his father as the 'governor,' and his mother as 'the old woman.' He was a regular patron of the opera, which he pronounced 'Aw, deused fine, you knaw,' and never missed the the theatre matinee.

At an age when boys were usually at school, this young progidal was hanging around bars and billiard-saloons, learning those lessons in vice and vulgarity which fitted him for the companionship he was to seek when he came to his estate. If they had Sunday night theatres in those days, the lad was undoubtedly a regular attendant, and his father probably had numerous livery bills to pay for his Sunday riding. No horse-race came off without that young reprobate being seen on the track, hat on one side of his empty head, and a cigar in his mouth, making bets with the grown-up and and otherwise gray-headed infants around him: And he probably never missed a chicken dispute or a prize-fight that was anywhere within reach.

We have all seen just such boys, and we know they never come to any good. There is a responsibility at home for their conduct, frequently, that is apt to be overlooked. A father too much engrossed in business, or a mother too absorbed in fashion and society to heed what their boy is doing, or what company he keeps. Or if peccadillos are brought to their attention by some friend of the family, who doesn't get any thanks for it, they are only smiled at and passed by as the natural outbursts of a somewhat exuberant nature.

While we have admired the cordial reception which his parents gave the prodigal son on his return as a tramp, and cannot speak too highly of their liberality in slaying the pampered bovine to celebrate the event, yet we have always felt there must have been something lacking in the way they brought the young man up, or he wouldn't have turned out as he did. But if they forgive the p. s, we have no business to complain.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks &c., and puffed up by long bogus, certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best medicine. —*Exchange.* See another column.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

STRIKING SCENE AFTER GEN. LEE'S CAPITULATION—AN ANECDOTE OF THE REBEL GENERAL.

'H. E. H.' sends the Boston *Herald* the following incidents, as related to him by a gentleman who was attached to the headquarters of General Lee in the capacity of chief medical purveyor of the army of Northern Virginia.

The remnant of the once proud army of Northern Virginia, worn out with the incessant fatigue and privations incidental to their late retreat from Petersburg, lay resting under the shade of the trees in the neighborhood of the now famous Appamattox Court House, anxiously awaiting the return of their much loved chieftan, who some hours previously had gone over to the headquarters of the Union army to arrange with Gen. Grant for the capitulation of the Southern forces under his command. There they lay the heroes of many a hard-fought battle, thinking over the momentous events of the past four years, realizing that their labor had been in vain, that their sufferings and sacrifices were to count as nought, and looking with blank dismay into the unpromising future. A shout is heard, the 'rebel yell' rings out once more, and for the last time; the crowd rushes to the roadside to welcome back their venerable commander. They call upon him for a speech. Slowly and sadly turning toward them he replies, 'I have not to-day the heart to make you a speech. I have turned over the army to General Grant. You will all be allowed to return to your homes, and I hope you will be happy there.' Dismounting from his horse, he remained for some time standing under a neighboring tree. His officers, intermingled with men from the ranks, grouped themselves around him. Some of these were gray haired men, others were boys. One youth, apparently not more than 15, a courier attached to one of the headquarters, with eyes intently fixed upon his aged commander, had sunk upon one knee to rest himself, and thus unconsciously assumed an attitude of adoration, the whole forming a picturesque group. Few words were spoken. Silently they looked upon the man whom they had learned to love and venerate, and with whom they were soon to part forever. The moment was sad and solemn. Few eyes were dry, and down the cheeks of Lee himself tears traveled unrepressed, for no one in that party cared, or even thought, of concealing the great grief that oppressed their manly hearts. The setting sun shone full upon them, lingering, as it were, to bid farewell to the heroic army it had lightened through to many a hard-fought field, and upon whom the fates had decreed that it should never shine again.

The following anecdote illustrates the dislike with which Gen. Lee always regarded any departure from the rigid simplicity which characterized the life at his headquarters: One of his inspector generals, Col. Murray, was quite advanced in life, and some friend, wishing to contribute to his comfort, had presented him with a cushioned arm chair. Tents had been struck and the baggage all packed in the wagons, preparatory to starting on the day's march, all except the cushioned chair, in which the colonel sat, waiting to join the general as he passed. A few moments later Gen. Lee rode up, regarded the colonel for a moment, and then quietly remarked: 'Col. Murray, I would advise you, the next time we start on a campaign, to bring your centre table with you.' It is needless to say that the chair was never again seen at the army headquarters.

DANGER IN A SEAL SKIN SACQUE.

It was a fearfully battered up citizeness that walked into police headquarters the other day, and demanded a warrant.

'Certainly,' said the P. A., picking up a blank. 'What is the scoundrel's name, madam?'

'It wasn't a man. It was that ugly, spiteful hussy, Mrs. McGuffey. I'll have her heart's blood!'

'You don't mean to say that it was a woman who battered you up in that fearful manner?'

'I'll tell you all about it. You see the disgusting creature lives next to me. And this morning I was just polishing up our cake-basket—real silver, your Honor—when what should I see going past the window but Mrs. McGuffey, starting out for a walk in a seal skin sacque!'

'Yes, madam, but—'

'The idea of *her* in a seal skin when she can hardly pay her rent. I just ran to the window to see if it was a seal skin or not, and I leaned out to look—'

'I insist, my good woman—'

'And I leaned—and I leaned—and the first thing I knew I fell clean out on my head.'

'And that's what injured you in this manner?'

'Exactly, sir. Now I want to get her arrested and sent to jail for ten years, if you can fix it that way. Seal skin sacque, indeed!'

But the official heartlessly refused to interfere, and the female wreck walked off, consoling herself with the reflection that it was wash-day, and that, at all events, she could cut all the clothes-line tied to her back fence, and let down the McGuffey linen into the dirt.

Col. Forney, in his Progress, makes the startling statement that 'there has never been a President of the United States that did not use wine,' from Washington to date. We have little concern with what has gone; it is the living present which is 'big with import' for us; and when Col. Forney says, 'R. B. Hayes, the last time I saw him in Philadelphia, joined me in a glass of champagne at the Union League,' we may well ask if there isn't some mistake about this? If by 'R. B. Hayes', Col. Forney means the incumbent of the White House, and if Col. Forney makes this asseveration on his responsibility as a man and a journalist, then we let go of our confidence in a reform administration. Can it be true that the man who refused to have wine at a state dinner takes it behind the door at the Union League? Can it be that the pride of the Sabbath school, the prop of the Foundry Church and the patron of the Mrs. R. B. Hayes Total Abstinence Society circumvents his avowed principles and, in a word, plays it double? We prefer to think that Col. Forney has sat at the wine table and clinked glasses with some R. B. Hayes 'to fortune and to fame unknown.'—*Chronicle-Herald.*

AN ELEPHANT'S DEATH.

THE RESULT OF FOOLING WITH SOME ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Cooper, Bailey & Co., proprietors of the London and International Australian shows have sustained a heavy loss in the death of the Elephant Romeo, which took place under peculiarly horrible circumstances in Boonville, Mo., last Tuesday. Romeo was one of the ten trained elephants whose performances have so far been one of the most attractive of the show, and was valued at $35,000. One of the appurtenances of the show is an immense electric apparatus which is used in connection with the electric light that supplies illumination for the entire canvass of the circus. This machine consists of a large magnet, and an immense armature which is made to revolve two hundred and fifty times in a minute by means of a thirty-five horse power engine. The apparatus is of intense electrical power, a knife-blade held within two feet of it becoming so heavily charged with the current that it can be used thereafter as a loadstone. Last Wednesday Professor Sherman was getting his battery in readiness for the afternoon performance, had 'fired up,' set the machine in motion, and click, click, went the lights one after the other, as the electricity flew along the insulated cables. When all was in working shape the Professor sauntered off leisurely, and had not his attention called to the machine again until he heard an unearthly roar and a crash coming from the direction of the battery. He was startled as was also the small army of workingmen inside the tents and the large army of boys and idlers on the outside. Everybody rushed to the spot. The roars continued to resound through the canvas, and for a while the greatest consternation held the crowd. On approaching the vicinity of the electric machine Romeo was found in the throes of death agony, and with his trunk torn away by the roots from its base. The poor beast lay there shorn of its strength, and presenting a horrible, mutilated appearance. Everything was done that it was possible to do for the dying animal, but its agonies were terrible, and whep at length it gasped its last there was a feeling of relief among those who surrounded its mountainous corpse. Joseph Kinslow, the leader of the band, who witnessed the accident, says that Romeo, who was roaming around in the tent with his nine giant companions, shambled up to the machine and was sniffing at the armature when its trunk was caught in the revolving apparatus, and the animal was thrown violently to the ground and the trunk carried away by the whirling machinery. Professor Sherman righted his apparatus in a short time, and a few necessary repairs were immediately made. Romeo was buried within the show gr

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 12, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR,

OF PITTSBURGH.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,

A. K. SMITH,

FOR CORONER,

I. K. DILDINE.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

ELI ROBBINS.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg E.—David Lowenberg, Chairman.
" W.—G. A. Clark, Secretary.
Beaver—James T. Fox.
Benton—Rohr Mellenry.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T. Snyder.
Briarcreek—M. L. Housekneckt.
Catawissa—M. V. B. Kline.
Centralia Bor.—P. F. Burke.
Centre—Edward Hartman.
Conyngham N.—Patrick Brennan.
" S.—John Monroe.
Fishingcreek—S. C. Creveling.
Franklin—Wm. Rohrbach.
Greenwood—A. J. Derr.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore.
Jackson—Iram Derr.
Locust—Geo. Knittie.
Madison—Wm. Gingles.
Main—J. B. Nuss.
Millin—D. H. Montgomery.
Montour—Beneville Rhodes.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan.
Orange—O. A. Megargell.
Pine—John F. Fowler.
Roaringcreek—John Mowrer.
Scott South—John Kressler.
Sugarloaf—A. J. Hess.
Scott North—Jacob Terwilliger.

Vigilance Committees.

BLOOM EAST.

Paul E. Wirt.
J. B. Casey.
Amurth Noble.
James Lennon.
John Yost.
Peter Solleder.
Hugh Buckingham.
Charles Hassert.

BLOOM WEST.

R. R. Little.
Elias Furman.
William Barrett.
G. W. Sterner.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Charles Gibbons, Samuel Appleman, T. B. Cole.

CENTRALIA.

D. F. Carry,
Owen Cain.

CONYNGHAM NORTH.

Thomas Chapman,
Charles McGuire.

CONYNGHAM SOUTH.

John P. Hannon,
Jas. Monaghan.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The members of the Standing Committee elected by the people in their respective districts have important duties to perform. Neglect or failure on their part prevents thorough organization and entails a heavy loss. It is all important that they should select Vigilance Committees for their districts *at once*, and report their names to the Chairman. *The men chosen should be the most active and intelligent who will serve. Work* and not *compliments* are demanded. See that every man is duly assessed, properly registered, and has paid his taxes. The registry books are now in the proper places. Delay in such matters is folly, and so to work at once.

D. LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The committee appointed by the House at Washington to investigate the cause of business depression of which H. B. Wright is chairman has closed its labors for the present and returned home. The committee has been absent since the 23d of July. It took some ten days' testimony in Chicago, four days' in San Francisco and examined a few witnesses in Des Moines.

A gentleman who accompanied the committee states that the depression of labor and business, into the causes and remedies of which the committee was to inquire, was not very perceptible anywhere on the route, and the farther West that the committee traveled the more difficult it became to discover any traces of such depression. At Chicago there were Communists, Socialists, Labor Reformers, Greenback theorists and unfortunate real estate speculators, who had their various opinions on the way to improve society and to bring about the millennium of the working classes, but their views, if they ever make part of the committee's report, will not add much to the stock of the world's wisdom.

At San Francisco the principal topic of conversation was the effect of Chinese immigration. Farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, peddlers, miners and workingmen all agreed that they could not hold their own against the Chinamen, and (without intending anything of the sort) they bore the strongest testimony in favor of the skill, business capacity, industry, patience, endurance and frugality of the "moon-eyed lepers," as the Chinese are designated by Kearney and his followers. In fact, it is the good qualities of the Chinese that most fault is found with. Whether these good qualities are so undesirable that immigrants possessing them ought to be excluded from the country is a question for Congress and the government, but there is certainly little doubt that the feeling against the Chinese among the working classes in California is very bitter and very general. The committee paid a short visit to Salt Lake City, and seemed to be favorably impressed with the the results achieved by the Latter Day Saints in building up cities, towns, agricultural and other industries in a region which, but for them, might have remained for ages the desert which they found it.

The California Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The complete count in the city gives the following result: The Workingmen elect the mayor, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, tax collector, public administrator, surveyor, district attorney, police judge, one supervisor, five members of the board of education and one railroad commissioner. The Republicans elect the assessor, recorder, coroner, county clerk, superintendent of streets, eleven supervisors, seven members of the board of education and a member of the state board of equalization, and re elect Congressman Davis. The re-election of Congressman Davis give the Republicans the entire state congressional delegation. The superior judges elected are mostly on tickets of all parties. Some of the officers are elected by majorities so small that an official count may possibly result in some changes.

An aged Piute squaw deserted her husband and children to elope to California with a white man. The tribe sent two young and stalwart Indians to bring her back. Their mission was a success, and, at last accounts the white people of Carson, Nev., which is near by, were interfering to prevent the execution of a sentence that she be drawn apart by horses.

THEY WILL NOT BE COMFORTED.—In the beginning, the silver men demanded the coinage of two millions of silver dollars a month. When that was done they were not satisfied unless the dollars were paid out and forced into circulation. Now when this is being done, they object to taking the dollars themselves, and one of their organs at Washington is clamoring to have them kept in the treasury, on the ground that there is no necessity for them. True this last is; but what *will* satisfy the Bonanza men?—*Phila. Ledger.*

Young Mr. George Evans of Chenango county New York is fond of practical jokes. Old Mr. George Shapley was good-natured, nervous and deaf. On Monday afternoon young Mr. Evans was amusing himself by firing off his revolver near Mr. Shapley's ear and seeing the old man jump. The last time he fired he aimed too low. He thought there was no cartridge in the revolver, but there was. It went through Mr. Shapley's lung, and, instead of jumping, the old man tumbled down and died. Young Mr. Evans, the rural humorist of Chenango county, was thereupon marched off to the lockup. We find this interesting story in the Utica *Herald.*

Important to Voters.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters who have not paid a state or county tax within two years next preceding the election (except such as are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years), must pay such tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. If an elector have paid a state or county tax within two years next preceding the election, or if he be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he can secure his vote by making proper proofs to the election board by his own affidavit and that of a qualified voter of his precinct, though he be not registered.

Members of democratic state, county and city committees should see to it that every voter of our party complies with the law.

Sept. 12, 3w.

Mollie Maguires Seeking Pardon.

HARRISBURG, September 5.—As the next meeting of the Board of Pardons approaches, the list of applications for executive clemency is gradually increasing. The necessary papers in the case of Peter McManus and John O'Neil, whose execution is fixed for the 9th of October, were filed September 5 with the recorder of the board. The murderers were both Mollie Maguires, and in 1874 brutally murdered Frederick Hesser, who served in the double capacity of Coroner of Northumberland county and watchman at a colliery. While in the engine room he was assaulted with a large club and other weapons and portions of his body beaten into a jelly. The Supreme Court, at the May term, heard arguments for the reversal of the judgments of the court which convicted the Mollies, but a new trial was refused. Application has also been filed in the case of Andrew Tracy, who murdered his cousin in McKean county.

The Crime of Fiends.

NEW YORK, Sept 8.—The *Herald's* Wilkesbarre (Pa.) special says that Miss Waterman aged 19, the beautiful and educated daughter of a respectable family, in company with a sister, went to Denmark camp meeting, in Susquehanna county, last Saturday week. The sisters seperated, one going home Saturday evening. The other was found on the floor the next night, a raving maniac, and died Tuesday night. It is believed she was deceived by false representations to take a walk with a young man with whom she had a neighborly acquaintance, and when in a secluded spot previously agreed upon, she was set upon by a number of young men and brutally outraged. It is stated that no less than fourteen infamous scoundrels were engaged in the dastardly act. The jury returned a verdict of death by prostration. Warrants were issued for the apprehension of the suspected parties. No arrests have been reported.

John Sherman and the Democrats.

In his recent speeches in Ohio, John Sherman, not content with revamping the old stuff, distinctly charged that the Democrats, after starting out well in the Forty-fourth Congress, had latterly increased the appropriations, while he and his associates were engaged in reducing expenditures.

There is no possible excuse for this falsification of the record. A comparison of the appropriations for the same objects, taking the last four years of Republican ascendancy in Congress, with the four past years when the Democrats had possession of the House of Representatives, will effectually expose this misrepresentation. Here are the figures, taken from the statutes at large:

FOUR YEARS OF REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

1873—Regular appropriations for support of Government,	$180,328,174 10
1874,	189,025,793 04
1875,	184,304,787 08
1876,	177,370 627 81
Total,	$731,029,382 03

The Democrats came into a majority in the House in the Forty-fourth Congress, but in accordance with law the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, had already been made. Therefore they began with that of 1877, as follows:

FOUR YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1877—Regular appropriations for support of Government,	$254,090,944 53
1878,	153,544,745 56
1879,	160,292,750 58
1880,	160,919,695 82
Total,	$628,848,135 49

RECAPITULATION.

Four years Rep. Congress,	$731,029,382 03
Four years Dem. House,	628,848,135 49
Excess in favor of Democrats,	$102,181,246 54

There was an appropriation of $26,867,200 for arrears of pensions made for 1880 which is not included in the foregoing, because it was an exceptional item and had no connection with the regular expenditures. It is thus seen that the difference between the four last fiscal years under the Democratic House and the four preceding years under Republican Congresses exceeded one hundred and two millions of dollars—a retrenchment of more than twenty-five and a half millions a year. The appropriations for the year 1879 and 1880 are larger than those for 1877 and 1878 by several millions; but this difference is partially explained by the wiping out of old deficiencies in the navy and other branches of the public service that the Republicans had bequeathed as legacies, by the payment of the fishery award for five and a half millions, and by other items.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From Candidate D. O. Barr.

TO MESSRS. STEINMAN AND HENSEL EDITORS OF THE *Lancaster Intelligencer.*

GENTLEMEN:—I congratulate you and your readers on the proposed improvement of the *Intelligencer* typographically, in connection with the opening of a new volume. You could not well add anything to the earnestness with which it has always advocated Democratic principles, and battled for the Democratic organization. Its force and power as a representative of Democratic opinion, and of the best tendencies of the party, are conceded everywhere, and that business prosperity attends your labors is proof positive of the fact.

It seems to me that greater activity on the part of the Democracy of the state to sustain and extend the circulation of their party journals, the wide-reaching country press, as well as the dailies of the cities, is demanded by the necessities of the times, and the grave importance of impending political events, particularly those of next year. The country press is the direct local educator of the people, in current events and contending principles. The one hundred and thirty Democratice newspapers in Pennsylvania reach or should reach the voters, whose presence at the polls determines elections and the policies of the states and nation. It is a business proposition that the press will be effective, capable and influential, just in proportion as it is liberally and justly sustained. Without its active cooperation, our political organization would loose its efficiency, discipline *and courage under defeat.* As we have had something more than our share of defeats in Pennsylvania, the duty of facing reverses with manliness and determination has been the touch stone of fidelity to the party, and in doing this, and in encouraging the Democracy to renewed exertions for the cause, the Democratic press has rendered its most conspicuous service. Especially in view of the great battle of next year should the active Democrats of every county in the state set about the practical and important work of getting a Democratic journal into every Democratic household of the commonwealth, as well as into the households of as many of our Republican and National friends as they can accomplish. It is the best mode of electioneering, as it elevates all efforts in that line to the plane of reasoning and thinking.

Again congratulating you on the past and the outlook for the future of the *Intelligencer*, and wishing it centuries of Democratic life and usefulness.

I am yours truly,
D. O. BARR.

The Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania which was here on Tuesday went into camp at Long Branch, N. J., on the 21st of August. The commander, Colonel Henry M. Bois, at once issued the following orders:

'Until otherwise ordered by superior authority, the Sabbath day will be observed by this regiment or any part of it in camp for the purpose of drill and instruction, as a Christian Sabbath of rest, quiet and religious service. Undress guard mounting will replace the dress guard mount, and undress parade the dress parade. The usual Sunday inspection will be made immediately after re-call from morning drill on Monday. All drill calls will be intermitted. Church call will sound at 10:30 A. M., when the band, if present with its instruments, the companies without arms, will fall in, answer roll-call, and be conducted by their officers to the place selected for divine service.

'This departure from the usual Sunday routine in the army is made possible and proper by the nature of our service as citizen soldiers. We are national Guardsmen for the protection and defence of American institutions, of which there is none more vitally connected with our history from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time, or more essential to our national welfare, or dearer to the heart of the patriot, than the American Christian Sabbath. Let it, therefore, be observed by the regiment in such a manner as shall best preserve its sacred integrity in accordance with the command of God, by the cessation of all work except of necessity and mercy.'

Accordingly, on Sabbath morning, the Guard was mounted without music. The whole regiment marched to public worship by companies, and Dr. S. C. Logan, of Scranton, the chaplain of the regiment, preached a sermon to them and to a large body of visitors present.

In the afternoon the Sunday school lesson for the day was studied, and in the evening Dr. Logan delivered a lecture on the 'Results of Christian Missions in Egypt.' The order throughout the day was remarkable, and was noted by the visitors to the camp. As a matter of course, drunkenness was not visible, and profanity was restrained. We commend the fine example set by this regiment to the other regiments of the National Guard throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

The election of Kalloch to the Mayoralty of San Francisco is assured, and the blatant lieutenant of Kearney and the representative of the sand lot hoodlums will be the Chief Magistrate of the first city of the Pacific coast—the city possessing more wealth than any city of its population in the world. And the mortifying reflection remains to the people of San Francisco, that it was the bullet of a would-be assassin that has inflicted this shame upon them. The lawlessness that inspired Dr. Young to attempt a sneaking murder by shooting his victim when entirely off his guard, has given Kalloch and his cause many more votes than the mayoralty he has received, and the community must now endure the penalty of the assassin's crime, by a characterless adventurer wielding its executive power. All cities seem to be subject to such ebullitions of popular caprice at times, and they suffer more or less as important or unimportant offices happen to be filled when the tidal wave of crazed fanatics sweeps along Philadelphia narrowly escaped it after the riots of 1844, although the dregs of that convulsion were felt in political combinations in this city for years thereafter. Pittsburg had to drink the cup of bitterness to the dregs, when an eruption of sand lotteries elected Barker to the Mayoralty, while he was in prison for inciting breaches of the peace. Governor Johnston pardoned the Mayor-elect to enable him to enter upon his Executive duties, justifying it on the ground that the expressed will of the people, however erroneous, should be obeyed under the circumstances. If with Kalloch elected Mayor, the sand lot element has chosen a majority of the judicial officers for California, the prospect for business prosperity in the State must be most gloomy. The vast industrial, financial and corporate interests of California must have stability in her laws and integrity in their interpretation, or the new Constitution will hinder the growth of her population and wealth incalculably. —*Philadelphia Times.*

Boils, pimples, and all blood diseases are cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all drugists.

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT?

A LIST OF ASPIRANTS.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia *Times.*

'Shades of Washington, how they do swarm—why, here's another Presidential candidate!' is by no means an infrequent exclamation. By close counting, however, it will be seen that the aspirants with a ghost of a chance are not so numerous after all. At this moment, just a year before the tickets will have been put into the field, *The Times* enumerates 44 citizens whose names are seen in the newspapers in connection with the candidacy. This Presidential row—pleasantly suggestive of 4-11-44 to those familiar with a less noble game—contains 8 prominent figures. The remaining 36 may be regarded as the herd of dark horses stirring troublesome dust in the distance. Of the 44, 12 are United States Senators; 6 members of the House of Representatives; 3 members of the Cabinet; 3 Governors of States, and 1 the occupant of the Vice Presidential chair. All are or have been office-holders. Of this distinguished 44, 30 are lawyers; 5 West Point men; 3 jurists; 2 merchants; 1 is a manufacturer; 1 farmer and 1 journalist. There are 8 men in the list over 66 years of age and 5 under 50 years, the others between 50 and 60. Ohio, of course, supplies the most numerous crowd, 7, while New York furnishes 6 aspirants.

The eight gentlemen, five Republicans and three Democrats, who appear to take the lead in the race are (to arrange them alphabetically so that no hearts may be broken); Thomas A. Bayard, James G. Blaine, Roscoe Conkling, George F. Edmunds, U. S. Grant, John Sherman, Allen G. Thurman and Samuel J. Tilden. Senator Bayard has been declared for by political clubs in this city, in Delaware and by perhaps fifty influential newspapers. Senator Blaine, who is the only man in the list without a profession or trade—unless politics be a legitimate trade—is a popular man and his own candidate. Senator Conkling is strong because of his State. Senator Edmunds is one of the ablest men in the Republican party. General Grant is known by his boom, as it were. John Sherman is the financial and administration candidate, with what he regards as the pivotal State wheeling under him like an entry-clerk's chair as he throws speeches East, West, North and South. Senator Thurman is to Bayard as an elevator full of Ohio corn is to a half-peck of Delaware peaches. Ex Governor Tilden owns New York, perhaps, and then perhaps he doesn't. These are the big men, and the stable-full of dark horses are touched off in the following paragraphs:

Charles Francis Adams, Independent, is counted as one of the available men. True, the Springfield *Republican* has been so busy with the State election that Mr. Adams has not been put forward this season, but as soon as the election shall have been held Mr. Adams goes up to the masthead.

General B. F. Butler has been mentioned as the Greenback standard-bearer for 1880. He is after Massachusetts first, and then the bricks undoubtedly will fly towards the White House.

Governor George B. McClellan has a following. His name has been floating under a Union flag at the top of the Elizabeth (N. J.) *Herald's* editorial column for two years as the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Ex-Governor Joel Parker is kept on ice by himself and a few Jersey Papers.

Speaker Samuel J. Randall's name is spoken in whispers by a great number of papers here, there and everywhere. His fight with Senator Wallace is watched with interest by politicians outside of Pennsylvania because they see something at the end.

Senator Wallace is mentioned by papers in this State and his name appears in those of other States.

General W. S Hancock is a favorite Democratic candidate in the South. 'Hancock and Hampton' is a ticket sometimes seen in the papers.

Postmaster John F. Hartranft is a fair specimen of the dark horse.

Senator Don Cameron is not a candidate himself, but he may find it advisable to elect the Pennsylvania delegation for Governor Hayt for the same reason that it was solidified for ex-Governor Hartranft in 1876.

Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is a favorite with many Southern Democrats, and has been mentioned by them for the Presidency. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, of the Alexander H. Stephens constituency, is notable in its praise of the little old gentleman.

Ex Governor English, of Connecticut, is urged as a candidate by several Democratic papers of his State.

General Joseph R. Hawley, the only editor in the list, has a small national following, and is backed by home newspapers.

Secretary Wm. M Evarts was mentioned during the dog-days just past.

Judge Sanford E Church is Kelly's candidate for Governor of New York If elected Governor of New York, say the political prophets, he will be a big shadow in Tilden's path.

Vice President William A. Wheeler has been talked of for the Presidency by the newspapers of his State.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour who is the oldest man in the list (his age being 68, while that of ex-Governor English is 67, Senator Thurman's, 66; ex-Senator Trumbull, 66; Senator Kirkwood, 66, and Senator Davis, 64), has announced that he will never again run for office, but he is repeatedly mentioned by old Democratic journalists nevertheless.

General W. T Sherman is nominated by Parson Newman and a few ex-soldier editors.

Candidate Charles Foster, whose future of course hinges on his election as Governor of Ohio, is mentioned Should he be chosen Governor he may be the dark horse.

Candidate Ewing is put down as a Democratic Presidential candidate for the same reason that Candidate Foster is mentioned as a possible Republican candidate.

Sam Carey, of Ohio, is out for the Greenback Presidential nomination.

General J. A. Garfield is known to represent the Stalwart element in Ohio, as opposed to President Hayes and Secretary Sherman.

Ex Governor Thomas A Hendricks has nominated himself for the Presidency by saying that he won't play second fiddle another time.

General Ben Harrison, who has aspired to succeed ex-Senator Morton as the manager of the Republican party in Indiana, has been nominated by Indiana papers.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, who is named for the Vice Presidency as one who would fill the bill that Hendricks filled, has also been named for the higher place.

Senator David Davis, Independent, is the candidate of the Chicago *Times*, and has been for a dozen years.

Elihu B. Washburne is a Republican candidate of considerable strength.

Ex-Governor John M. Palmer is nominated by the New York *Sun*. 'Hancock and Palmer' is the ticket of the Florida *Union*.

Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, who went to the Democrats with Horace Greely and keeps with them, is a mild candidate.

General John A. Logan is hurrahed for at some of the reunions held by Western veterans.

Senator Zach Chandler is whooped for by Michigan papers and the extreme stalwarts.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, according to a recent utterance of Senator Conkling, is the man to beat Sherman in case Grant won't run.

Senator Kirkwood, of Iowa, who always goes without a collar, wears a hickory shirt and stuffs his pantaloons in his boots, has supporters under the belief that he is a modern edition of President Lincoln.

Secretary McCrary's name appears in the small-fry administration sheets now and then; why, has not been explained.

James O. Broadhead, Democrat, is mentioned by Missouri Democrats. Mr. Broadhead is at the head of the St. Louis Bar, and from accounts truthfully may be called Mr. Levelhead.

Associate Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, living in California, is the candidate of the Field family. It was understood that prior to the Tilden-Cyrus Field split Justice Field was Mr. Tilden's second choice.

Clarkson N. Potter is mentioned by those who think that by the skin of his teeth he might get into the gubernatorial chair of New York. Congressmen Springer, of Illinois, prophesies that the next Democratic ticket will be 'Potter and Ewing.'

Among the Vice Presidential candidates are Senator Jones, of Nevada (as a standard dollar man); Judge Settle, of Florida, as a tail to the Grant tickets; General Joseph E. Johnston (who is the oldest man named, being 72); Senator Wade Hampton; Senator McDonald, and ex-Governor Hendricks.

Every Invalid a Druggist.

By buying the new and popular medicine Kidney-Wort, you get in each package enough of the dry compound to make six quarts of medicine, thus saving double the money which is usually paid for medicine prepared in liquid. It is a specific cure for Kidney and Liver diseases.

Conkling's Triumph.

Mr. Conkling has had his convention, and he has it all his own way. He has put up a ticket of weather beaten politicians and a platform of monumental absurdity. It cannot be overlooked, however, that the machine is in thorough order, well oiled, and in good condition for work. Of course nobody denies that we are a nation with a big N., and everybody knows that the only possible rebellion is a rebellion of bayonet rule against constitutional law. The Democrats of New York can make this plain to the intelligence of the independent voter who is going to decide the contest.

If the Syracuse Convention shall put its best foot forward, lay down a platform of constitutional supremacy, and nominate a ticket which will command the support of the party and the confidence of the unattached voter, Mr. Conkling will be surprised at the weakness of his work. This ought to suggest to the Democrats of New York that they have bickered and wrangled long enough. The time has come to sink personal differences for the common good.

A great fight is to be fought in New York this fall, and the country looks to the Democracy of that State to load its heaviest guns and fire them with precision.—*Chronicle-Herald.*

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance, and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 59 North Ninth St., Philadelphia Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

Never Failing Worm Syrup.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours. Head and all complete alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches that if Tape Worms can be removed, all other Worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. It never fails Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

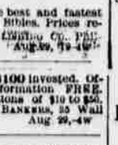
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE RISEWICK, DECEASED,

Letters of administration on the estate of George Risewick, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

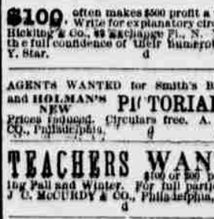
DAVID LOWENBERG,
Administrator.
Bloomsburg.
Sept. 12, '79-6w

THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK-CASE.



Made of iron, beautifully ornamented. Adjustable shelves. Cheap and strong. Cannot get out of order. Four sizes. Send for complete circular and price list. Send 25 cents for our new illustrated Catalogue of School Merchandise. *Every Parent or Teacher should have it.*

BAKER, PRATT & CO.,
Headquarters for all School Supplies,
148 & 144 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.
Sept 12, 1y



D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.

HAVING struggled twenty years before his last with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, and been treated by the most eminent physicians without receiving any benefit, I was compelled, as a last resort, to experiment on myself. I had become so bad that I was compelled to sit up my chair day and night, straining for my breath. My constitution was so injured that it seemed useless to attempt to destroy them. Always desiring to assist nature and procure a remedy, if it could only be found, I commenced compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the odor from them, when I fortunately discovered a remedy which would relieve me. I call my remedy D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA and CATARRH. I now offer it to all afflicted with the above named diseases, the benefit of my discovery, and if they will improve the opportunity, I will guarantee they will never suffer with that terrible disease (Asthma) FIVE MINUTES, and will be able to lie down in comfort. As a further guarantee I propose to any person not fully satisfied, after using one-third the contents of a package of either ASTHMA or CATARRH, to return the remainder to me, at the expense of the proprietor, and the purchase money will be refunded by return mail. I will say further, that the large proportion of the ingredients composing my remedy, send your name and address, and I will send you one trial package *Free of Charge.* Should your druggist fail to keep this remedy, I have a large supply on hand, put up in atomic packages with full directions how to use it, which I can send by mail to any address on receipt of the Price.

$1.00 per Package.

Address, D. LANGELL, (Inventor & Sole Proprietor,) Apple Creek, Wayne Co., Ohio.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

☞READ WHAT THE AFFLICTED WHO HAVE TRIED IT, SAY ABOUT IT.☜

N. T. BROWN, Monroe, Penn., writes:—D. LANGELL, your Asthma and Catarrh Remedy has completely cured my wife. She suffered with Asthma from the time she was 2 year old, which is now thirty years.

P. A. HOPKINS, Joplin, Mo., D. LANGELL, Dear Sir:—I have used your Asthma and Catarrh Remedy, and say with pleasure that it cured me. Please make my statement known to the world.

GEO. CORE, Apple Creek, Ohio.—I do hereby certify that I was afflicted with Catarrh fifteen years, and used about two thirds of a package of D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy, and am now entirely cured.

Such testimony should convince the most doubtful sufferer that my Asthma and Catarrh Remedy is the wonder of the age. It is my own discovery, gathered from the fields, and contains no injurious drugs. IT IS SAFE, RELIABLE AND TRUE.

☞PRESERVE THIS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.☜

C. Y. HARD, Cashier Wyomer Nat. Bank, Ohio.—D. LANGELL, Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted with Catarrh in the head, I was persuaded to try your Inhaling Remedy, which effected such an astonishing cure, that I give it public testimony as being a successful and speedy cure for Catarrh.

R. D. REDWELL, Nursery Cy., Ohio.—D. LANGELL, Dear Sir:—Your Asthma and Catarrh Remedy has proved to be all you claim for it. I have no language that will express the amount of benefit I have already received, and I wish to say to the afflicted:—No humbug this time.

Geo. A. Kelley & Co. Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa.
September 12, '79, 1m.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

WANTED A GOOD AGENT to canvass Bloomsburg, and the adjoining towns for the best selling household articles in the world. Tip top profits. Write at once to World Manufacturing Co., 191 Nassau St., New York.
Sept. 1'79, 4w. d

BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE.

Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pompoms, Drum Majors' Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Caplamps, Stands, and Outfits contains 52 pages of information for musicians. Mailed Free. Address LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 12, 4w d

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Aug 29, '79-4w.

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., BANKERS, 35 Wall st., N. Y. d Aug 29,-4w

$100 often makes $500 profit a week in stocks. Write for explanatory circulars sent free. Hickling & Co., 82 Exchange Pl., N. Y. "They enjoy the full confidence of their numerous patrons." N. Y. Star. d aug 29, 4 w.

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES Prices reduced. Circulars free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia. d aug. 29 '79-4w

TEACHERS WANTED $50 to $100 per month during Fall and Winter. For full particulars address, J. U. MCCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d aug. 29, 4w.

AGENTS WANTED at once for the only richly illustrated, authentic, and low-priced work fully DESCRIBING THE GREAT TOUR OF Gen Grant Around the World

by Hon. J. T. Headley, the prince of descriptive authors. Lose no time as the demand is simply immense, and territory being rapidly taken. Will not sell any other book For full particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. d aug. 29, 4w.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

A CORDIAL INVITATION

IS EXTENDED BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

To their many Coumbia county friends to visit their

GREAT DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

during the continuance of the State Fair, to be held in this city, from September 8th to the 20th.

We shall daily place on exhibition

NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
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SILKS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK GOODS,
HOSIERY,

AND

NEW THINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

SELECTED IN EUROPE BY OUR OWN BUYERS.

The attractions we shall offer cannot fail to be of as much interest to every lady as the exhibits at the State Fair.

We respectfully invite attention to our importation of

DURABLE BLACK SILKS,

Made especially to meet the wants of the season; WARRANTED NOT TO CRACK OR CUT.

WE RECOMMEND

OUR ONE DOLLAR BLACK SILK

FOR SOLIDITY OF WEAR.

They are so spun as to avoid wearing shiny under fair usage.

TAPPISSIER'S BLACK SILKS, Velvet Finish, 6 qualities	PONSON'S BLACK SILKS, Soft and Fine to the touch, 10 qualities.	BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, Rich and Elegant for Dresses
BELLON'S BLACK SILKS, For Elegance and Durability, 14 qualities.	HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, In many qualities.	BLACK SILK ARMURES AND REPS, New and pleasing effects
HAMOT'S HAND-SPUN BLACK SILKS, For Solidity of Wear, 5 qualities.	ZURICH MEDIUM BLACK GROS GRAINS AND PERSANS.	BLACK DAMASSE BRODERIE, Soft and Full to the Touch, 24 inches wide
GIRAUD'S BLACK SILKS, Full Rounded Cord, 5 qualities.	BLACK SATIN DE LYON, Specially Favored in Paris for Dresses,	&c., &c., &c.

COLORED SILKS,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

ZURICH SILKS, 17, 18 and 20 inches wide.	WHITE SILKS, Selected with the greatest care.	WHITE SATINS, For dresses and trimming s
LYONS DRESS SILKS, 18, 20 and 24 inches wide.	RICH WHITE FANCY SILKS, Large collection of new designs.	LYONS AND GERMAN FANCY SILKS, New and pleasing effects.
		BROCADED VELVETS.

IN THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Will be found the latest styles in

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN,

DRESS FABRICS.

Prices are at the lowest point.

Prudent housekeepers, by securing their present or near future supplies at the earliest possible moment will effect a considereble saving in the prices of

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
CANTON FLANNELS,
FLANNELS,
AND MUSLINS,

We earnestly advise all consumers to take advantage of the necessarily short time that our stock of goods can be kept at the present low prices.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

FARMS MINNESOTA DAKOTA HOMES

OVER 1,000,000 ACRES OF FINE FARMING LANDS IN MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA,

For sale by the WINONA & ST. PETER R.R.CO., At from $3 to $6 per Acre, and on liberal terms. These lands lie in the great wheat belt of the North-West, and are equally well adapted to the growth of other grain, vegetables, etc. The climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness.

They are Free from Incumbrance.

Guide Book, Maps, etc., containing full information, sent free.

CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Land Commissioner, Gen'l Offices C. & N.W. R'y, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mention this paper in writing.

Sept. 5, '79.-13w

COLUMBIA YARNS

THE BEST.

EVERY HANK CONTAINS A SLIP WITH THE FOLLOWING TRADE MARK.

CALL FOR THE
Columbia Yarns
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
FOR SALE BY
H. J. Clark & Son.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
aug. 29, 1m.

Notice!

In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increase the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

Notice!

Whatever may be said, no house in the United States sells anything like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells *in Clothing alone.* Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and s

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,		7.38A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A.M
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 3 p. m.

There was no Court on Tuesday.

Potatoes will be taken on subscription at This office.

Wheat flour wanted on account at this office.

I W Hartman is making another fine store room in his block.

We hope to hear from our New Columbus correspondent again.

We are very sorry to learn of the ill health of William M. Hess of Rupert.

J Sanders, recently editor of the Hazleton *Sentinel* was in town on Tuesday.

The performance went on just the same on Tuesday as though the Danville grumbler had been on hand.

Several ladies of town made a thousand button-hole boquets and distributed them among the soldiers on Tuesday.

It is reported that the Edgar Planing Mill at Espy will soon be put in running order. This will be a good thing for Espy.

Among the distinguished visitors on Tuesday we noticed Col. G. Murray Reynolds, and J. Randolph Wright of Wilkesbarre.

Prothonotory Krickbaum has been having chills for some days back. He was in attendance at court though not in a fit condition to do so.

The Rescue Hook & Ladder Company had a dance in Brower's Hall on Monday night and repeated it on Tuesday night. It was well attended.

Rich. W. Eggert of the Danville *National Record* was in town on Friday last and visited our sanctum. We are sorry that we were not there to receive him. Come again.

A cross dog at Rupert bit the little daughter of J. H. Harman in the calf of the leg one day last week. No serious results are expected. The dog was immediately shot

The press was represented at the brigade inspection by Dr. W. H. Bradley of the Wilkesbarre *Record*, J. E. Barrett of the Scranton *Republican*, D. G. Fenno of the Philadelphia *Times*, J. W. Freeman of Pittston and others.

Last week Thursday a very large excursion from up the river had a picnic at Rupert. There were twelve passenger cars all crowded full, in the special train that brought them down.

In a body of 2000 soldiers it was hardly possible that there should be no rough characters, and therefore we are not surprised to find that some of them were not gentlemen. As a rule, however, the troops behaved themselves with decorum.

The case of Rice against Lee being an ejectment for a house and lot on Lightstreet was begun on Monday and occupied all that day and Wednesday, the Court finishing the charge to the jury at nine o'clock in the evening. A sealed verdict was brought in on Thursday morning in favor of the defendant.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

On last Thursday evening Freas's large planing mill at Berwick was discovered to be on fire. It was impossible to extinguish the flames. The loss is estimated at $15,000. Insurance is estimated at $2000. A few days ago a new machine was put in at a cost of $1500.

It is easy to pick holes in other people's work, but it is far more profitable to do better work yourself. Is there a fool in the world who cannot criticise! Those who can themselves do good service are but as one to a thousand compared to those who can see faults in the labor of others.

Messrs Galignan & Lennon have opened a plumbing and gas fitting establishment in the Opera House, where they will also keep on hand a large stock of stoves and tinware. As they both are practical and industrious young men they deserve a fair share of the pulic patronage.

The people of Bloomsburg are under obligations to Col. C. G. Jackson of Berwick for his efforts to secure the inspection of the 3rd. Brigade in this town. We are also indebted to C. B Jackson Esq. of Berwick, I. H. Sevaboz of Catawissa, Capt. Conner of Orangeville and others for numerous flags contributed for decorations

The horses used by the officers and the artillery on Tuesday were all contributed for the occasion by the citizens of town and adjoining townships. The excellence of the animals as a whole was a subject of frequent remark. They behaved admirably and looked finely.

Peter McManus who is to be hanged at Sunbury, with John O'Neil, on October 9, has filed a long statement with the recorder of the Board of Pardons, denying any connection with the murder of Frederick Hesser, in December 1874, and exonerating John O'Neil from participation in the crime, for which both are to be executed. He admits that he knew the murder was to be committed, but says that he always opposed it, and on the fatal night rose from his bed to warn Hesser, reaching the scene of the tragedy just after the killing had been done.

A CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.

As the soldiers from Schuylkill county were returning home on Tuesday night by the P & R Railroad, they were obliged to stop at Brandonville on account of a hot box on the train. A gang of these unprincipled men and boys went into a hotel at that place, kept by Mr Jesse Michael formerly of Catawissa, and appropriated liquor, cigars, eatables, &c., to their own use without paying Mr Michael for the goods. They took possession of the house and did as they pleased, notwithstanding Mr Michael pleading with them not to do so. It is to be hoped that their names can be found out by Mr Michael and the miscreants brought to justice.—*Item.*

CONVENTION OF POOR DIRECTORS.—The fifth annual convention of the Directors of the Poor and Board of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania will be held in Scranton on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 16 and 17. Circulars have been issued to all the districts in the State, propounding questions on important matters connected with the government, cost of keeping and mode of regulating almshouses and hopitals for the insane, which are expected to be answered at the convention.

SETTING STRAWBERRIES IN AUTUMN.

Although spring time is the best time generally for transplanting strawberry plants, yet it often becomes desirable to do the work later in the season. The plants, if set in August, make some growth and obtain a good foothold before winter. One of the difficulties with transplanting later is the liability to be thrown out by frost. The work will succeed well in September if the following precautions are observed: Procure strong plants of the same season's growth, with abundant roots, set in rich, deep and mellow soil which has a good surface and bottom drainage; spread the roots out well like an umbrella, which will prevent heaving out better than if crowded together; if the soil is dry, settle it about the roots with water when the hole is partly filled; mulch with manure, and keep the surface well protected with such a mulching in winter; take not to cover the crowns of the plants. If the soil is heavy or clayey, make it slightly convex about the plants, and press it firmly with the foot, leaving a smooth surface to throw off the water of rains.

The car shops were knocked off to J. H. Vincent, Esq., for the citizens of this place, to be donated to Lockard Bros., of Bloomsburg, at the sale on Saturday last for $3,005.00. The five acres of ground were purchased by the same party for $1,000.

Messrs. Lockard Bros., of Bloomsburg, whom we stated as the company likely to locate here if the proper inducements were shown them by our citizens, (the letter they wrote to a prominent citizen stated "*We will locate, etc., at your town, and be manufacturing cars inside of sixty days,*) were here on Saturday last, the day of the sale, and were waited upon by a committee selected from those of our citizens who have taken a deep interest in having something started in the shops. The shops and ground were offered the party without any cost for an indefinite period, or more plainly speaking, as long as they used them for manufacturing purposes. They promised to let the committee know their decision by Wednesday, but at this writing, nothing has been heard from them. If they have decided not to come, our citizens need not grieve, as there are many other manufacturing parties, who, if the inducements thrown out to the Bloomsburg party were known to them, would be glad to accept the offer.—*Northumberland Press.*

The Lockard Brothers are rebuilding their shops here, and we are very glad to know that they do not intend to accept the offer to remove to Northumberland.

A charter has been obtained by the Water Company, and ten per cent of the capital stock is in the hands of the Treasurer, and the Company is ready for work. There is but one obstacle in the way of immediate operations, and that is to know how many fire plugs the town will use and what they will pay per plug. This is a very important matter, and upon the determination of the Council may depend the success of the water works. We are informed that nothing will be done by the Board of Directors until they know what the Town will do. It is important that the authorities should decide at once, as every week's delay makes additional cost to the company. The iron trade is reviving and the price of pipe constantly advancing. It will cost several thousand dollars more for pipe than it would have cost last year at this time, and the longer the delay the greater the expense.

Another reason why the work should go on at once is that that the pipe should be laid across the river while the water is low. Just now it is very low, lower than it will be until this time next year.

In view of these facts the Board of directors passed a resolution last Saturday night requesting the Council to give an answer at the earliest convenient moment, and resolving to take no further steps until the Town is heard from.

In the latest development in Lackawanna politics is the trial and conviction on a charge of forgery of Robert Enbody, formerly the trusted friend of ex-Judge Stanton and the main witness against him in his trial this week on the charge of having libeled W. W. Scranton, general manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, in the *The True Labor Advocate*. The evidence against Enbody was so weak that Judge Handley charged the jury in the most emphatic manner that they could not convict the prisoner on the evidence, and the only question for them to decide was that of costs. They begged leave to retire, however, and after a brief absence returned, asking if they might render a verdict contrary to the charge of the Court. On being informed that they could, they returned again and in half an hour produced a great sensation by bringing in a verdict of guilty, astonishing the bench, bar and public generally. A new trial was asked and will doubtless be granted, but the fact that Enbody, who saw Stanton writing the libelous articles for which he is to be to be tried, and which he swore he never wrote, has been found guilty of forgery, contrary to the order of the Court, will go a great way to destroy their testimony, unless it is established that Enbody's prosecution is the result of a deep-laid conspiracy by Stanton and his friends.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

Everything is progressing quickly and happily here at Orangeville. The number of the Students at the Academy is now 100 and their presence adds much to the liveliness of the town.

On Thursday evening of last week Rev. Mr. Dickson of Berwick addressed the Students at the Academy. He gave much wholesome advice to the students in regard to their studies. His talk was much appreciated by both the students and the citizens who were present.

Hervey Smith Esq., of Bloomsburg is expected to lecture next Monday evening.

Letters have been received by their friends from Messrs. Campbell, Fritz and Sloan, the three new College Students, who left Orangeville for Lafayette College at the beginning of the term. They all appear to be well pleased and doing well. We count it quite an honor to have *three good* students for one freshman class.

During a drive a short time since, our attention was called to the fact that scarcely a house in Orangeville has a ridge board. This is something which we never have seen in any other part of the country, East, West, North or South and strongly illustrates the power of custom.

Rev. Mr. Dietterick, the Lutheran Minister who preaches in this place, has been laid aside for the present by Disease of the throat. He has lost the use of his voice. We trust that it may be but for a short time. Mr D. is an earnest preacher who will be much missed.

The Military Review drew nearly all the inhabitants of Orangeville to Bloomsburg. Orangeville appeares like a "deserted village," for a long time on Tuesday.

The Methodist Society of this place is to hold a festival on Friday and Saturday of this week. May they have success.

REPORTER.

THE THIRD BRIGADE.

A final meeting of citizens to make arrangements for the entertainment &c., of the visiting troops was held in the parlor of the Exchange Hotel on Friday evening. The chairmen of the different committees reported every thing in readiness and after the addition of D. Leche, E. Rawlings and Stephen Knorr to the finance committee the meeting adjourned.

On Saturday morning at about five o'clock the 12th regiment under the command of Col. Stead, arrived on the L. & B. Road, and marched up Market Street to Main, down Main to the Fair Grounds where they pitched their tents.

On Saturday evening at 6 o'clock the regiment marched up Third street to Market, down Market to Fifth out Fifth to East, up East to Main and down Main to camp. They made a very fair display considering that several of the companies were recently organized and had but little drill.

The 12th Regiment is composed of the following companies:

Company A, of Renova, in command of Capt Missimer, Company B, of Williamsport, in command of Capt. David Foresman; Company C, Milton, in command of Capt Caldwell; Company D, Williamsport, in command of Capt A J Trout; Company E, Sunbury, in command of Capt. Heim; Company F. Danville, in command of Capt. Maus; Company G, Wellsboro, in command of Capt Webb, and Company I, Canton, in command of Capt Landon. The regimental band, from Blossburg, led by Dr. Ingram, accompanied the regiment.

Col Stead's staff contains the following gentlemen:

Lieut Col Frank J Burrows, of Williamsport; Major A B Horton, of Wellsboro; Surgeon Daniel Barr, of Wellsboro; Assistant Surgeon, James O Bullock, of Canton; Commissary, Capt L B Schuyler, Lock Haven; Capt M J Keck, Hazleton; Lieut J F Sanderson, Towanda, and Adjutant Thos W Lloyd, Williamsport.

The 3d Brigade consists of four regiments of infantry, one cavalry company, and battery including a Gatling gun, and is under the command of General Sigfried whose staff is as follows:

Majors Wm S Moorehead, E J Phillips, Geo Yeomans, J Wesley Aul, S W Starkweather, T D Lewis. Captains A D Seeley, C W Evans, T C Leib and orderly Chas. Smedley.

These gentlemen arrived at Rupert Monday afternoon where they were received and escorted to town in private carriages.

Governor Hoyt and staff and General Hartranft and staff arrived on Monday night from Scranton where they attended a rifle practice of the Scranton Batallion during the day. They were received at the depot by the committee on reception and escorted in carriages to their head quarters at the Exchange Hotel. A vast throng met them at the depot and a public reception was held at the hotel. The Governor's staff is composed of the following officers, in attendance:

Adjutant General, J W Latta. Assistant Adjutant General D S Hassinger, Quarter Master General C G Jackson, Commissary General T. J. Smith, Surgeon General, L. W Read, Judge Advocate A. W Norris. Aides de Camp, C M Conyngham, E A Hancock, B F Esheleman, J Lowrie, Assistant Commissary General, W M Bunn, Assistant Quarter Master General J C Kintner.

The members of General Hartranft's staff are Chas S Green, Quarter Master, A K. Dunkel. Paymaster, S W Pettit, Judge Advocate, E W Matthews, Ordinance Officer, Geo Sanderson, Inspector of rifle practice. There are five brigaders of our State militia. In order that our readers may understand the present organization of the militia we quote the following from the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*.

"In 1873 when Gov. Hartranft succeeded to the gubernatorial chair, he found a large number of companies scattered throughout the state, with very little organization, and no efficient equipment. There were 21 Major Generals and a miscellaneous assortment of military companies without regimental organization, except in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Through the recommendation of Gov. Hartranft a law was passed limiting the number of companies to 200, with a State appropriation of $400 to each company. In 1874, another act was passed reducing the number of Major Generals to eleven, and providing for the consolidation of the companies into Regiments. The riots of 1877, made a more efficient organization necessary, and hence another law was passed by the legislature of 1878, reducing the number of companies to one hundred and fifty infantry; 5 calvary and 5 artillery, providing only one Major General to the State and brigades. Under this act Governor Hartranft, upon his retirement, was appointed by Governor Hoyt the Major General, with the brigade commanders as follows: 1st Gen Geo R Snowden; 2d, Frank Beeder; Easton; 3d, J. K. Seigfried Pottsville; 4th, Jas A Beaver Bellefonte 5th, H S Huidekoper, Meadville.

Under this last act and the present command our State Militia have attained an efficiency equal to any in the country, excepting, perhaps, Connecticut alone. There is a thorough organization and equipment throughout. The troops are all well clothed for active service and well armed."

There were present on Tuesday, the 7th Regiment commanded by Col. Caldwell, the 9th, under Col Reynolds, the 12th under Col Stead and the 13th under Col Boies, the Ashland Dragoons and the Wyoming Artillerists. Besides the 12th Regiment band, were the Citizens Band of Mahanoy City, Rieg's Band of Wilkesbarre and the 13th Regiment Band of Scranton. All of them are first-class organizations. Several of the companies were accompanied by drum corps.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Inspection began at 8 o'clock in the morning and continued until one. At two there was a review of the troops on the fields back of the Fair Grounds, by General Hartranft and staff and the Governor, and at three a grand parade over the same route as on Saturday evening, to Market square where the companies were dismissed, most of them leaving by special trains that evening.

There were in all 34 companies including about 2100 men and officers.

THE DECORATIONS.

There were more flags and banners displayed than on the Centennial 4th of July. Main street was one large sheet of bunting and many private residences were beautifully decorated.

Among the most conspicuous and brilliant were the Exchange and City Hotel, D. Lowenberg's, W. Gilmore's I. W. Hartman's, Brower's block, Clark & Son, Rollins, Holmes & Schuyler, and many others.

The officers of the staffs expressed themselves as highly pleased with the appearance of the town.

THE CROWD.

Probably no larger gathering of people ever took place in Bloomsburg before. It is estimated that at least 15000 were in town on Tuesday. The Fair Grounds, Main Street, and every other street over which the procession passed was packed with a living mass.

Many of the stores were closed, and the day was generally observed as a holiday.

Butter in July and August is always much lighter in color than in June, but the best dairymen everywhere keep the even standard of color throughout the year by using Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color. It is pure and harmless as salt and gives the rich golden color of the dandelion blossom. Druggists sell it.

THE DEBT OF CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP.

On Thursday of last week the question as to how Class H, the last class of judgment against Conyngham township, was argued in Court. Geo. E. Elwell argued that payment should be made *pro rata* on all the judgments, and Col. Knorr and Col. Freeze were in favor of payment according to priority of date of judgment. The Court held the matter under advisement.

KEEPING POTATOES.

An old farmer says: All farmers I have known have graneries or corn cribs with lath floor and sides, just the thing to put fresh-dug potatoes into. All kinds of fruits, grain and vegetables give off a certain amount of moisture after gathering, and if they are permitted to lie in heaps on the floor in a cellar or anywhere out of a circulation of air, will keep wet, which tends to produce decay. My practice is to dig potatoes when the ground is dry; pick them up as dug; keep them covered by a blanket by the sun while in a wagon, and place them on the lath in my corn bin, about eighteen inches thick, and leave them there till fear of freezing, when they are placed in bins in the cellar. The air coming up from beneath keeps them perfectly dry. One fall it was late when I dug them, and I thought it was so near the time to put them in the cellar I would take them there directly. In a few days I found they were decaying. I took them out and put them in a corn crib, and they dried off and did not rot afterward.

NEW COLUMBUS ITEMS.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:—As your valuable paper is generally read by the people of our borough, I trust a few items from this place will be appreciated by your readers.

Our genial townsman, D L Chapin Esq., is doing a brisk business in lumber and general merchandise. Give him a call; you are sure to meet a welcome greeting that will repay you.

Our ancient borough is full of activity. It is principally accounted for, by the large number of students in attendance at the Academy which is now passing through the most prosperous period of existence. Never before, in the history of the institution, have its prospects been as bright as at present. The grade of scholarship is high, and the attendance is 101, and there are new arrivals daily. There is no primary department connected with the school, which aims merely to swell the number, all are advanced, grown up students; teachers from every part of Luzerne and surrounding counties. It is well known that Prof Coughlin is an adept in the art of preparing teachers for thorough and efficient work. The classical and scientific department is principally under charge of Prof Wm H Harrison, who as a scientist and classical scholar, has no superior in this part of the State. We wish the friends of the Academy unbounded success.

Mr T P Swazy, the popular proprietor of the down town store is doing a rushing business. He is the prince of funny fellows; if he can't drive a bargain with you, he will pass a good joke. He is the students' man, he says he would be obliged to retire from business were it not for the students.

Prof Harrison has organized two military companies which drill alternately, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of each week.

It is to be hoped that the debating club will soon favor us with some of their interesting discussions. This club has no competing rival in the county, we believe, and any one sending them a challenge will find a speedy response. Since this is my first correspondence, I will close for the present and wait for new developments.

OBSERVER.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Petition for divorce of Sarah Elizabeth Brewer, filed.

Elias Weaver appointed guardian of Hannah Jane, Sarah, Elias, Abraham and Reuben Raup, with Moses Hower surety.

Elizabeth Deitterick, a lunatic. Petition of committee for discharge. Petition granted.

Commonwealth vs G W Edgar. Assault and Battery. Bill ignored and prosecutrix Hattie Edgar pay costs.

Commonwealth vs Nicholas Oberender. Assault and Battery. Bill ignored and prosecutrix Harriet Oberender pay costs.

Commonwealth vs Daniel Lewis. Assault and Battery. Bill ignored and prosecutrix Isabella Lewis pay the costs.

Ada R Scott appointed guardian of Jennie Scott a minor of G C Scott, with J K Robbins as surety.

Court directed bench warrants to issue for the following persons on application of the District Attorney: Isabella Lewis, Harriet Oberender, Hattie Edgar, W L Eyerly and Alex Earnest.

Inquest on the body of Christopher Rush approved.

The Sheriff acknowledged deeds for the properties sold on Monday.

Commonwealth vs G L Kostenbauder. Application made to show cause why judgment should not be arrested.

In the matter of the real estate of Jacob Harter late of Mifflin township. Sale set aside and re-sale ordered, and confirmation of sale to Stephen Miller to be stricken off.

Estate of William Garrison. Sale confirmed nisi.

Court adjourned on Thursday until Monday Sept 8th at 10 o'clock

SECOND WEEK.

Court met pursuant to adjournment, all the judges on the bench.

Auditors' report in the estate of Henry Lehr confirmed nisi.

Exceptions to the Auditor's report in estate of Andrew Gingles overruled, and report confirmed.

A K Walter vs Conyngham township. Demurer overruled. Judgment for plaintiff.

Exceptions to report of Auditor in estate of P G Bachman overruled, and report confirmed.

J W Sankey vs Grover's administrators Rule discharged.

Auditor's report in estate of C Wolf, deceased confirmed nisi.

J E Brown vs A J Brown's executor. New trial refused.

Return of Sheriff in sale of W E John amended by leave of Court.

Report of sale in Sarah Summer's estate, confirmed nisi.

Petition awarded in estate of Samuel Creasy. Sheriff's return of sale of Geo A Beam read in open court.

Catharine Rice vs Charles Lee. Ejectment Verdict for defendant.

Citation awarded in estate of Lydia Yohe.

Guardian appointed for heirs of C Sutliff.

Petition to vacate road in Madison twp.

I A Dewitt, Samuel Kisner, and A H Parker, viewers.

Road in Beaver and Roaringcreek townships J E Longenberger, J M Nuss, H John, viewers

Return of inquest in lunacy of Lloyd Kressler filed.

Report of road in Madison township, confirmed nisi.

Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Co vs Hagenbuch and Kelchner. On trial.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

HOW TO PRESERVE CIDER.

A pure, sweet cider is only attainable from clean, sound fruit, and the fruit should therefore be carefully examined and wiped before grinding,

In the press use hair cloth or gunny in place of straw. As the cider runs from the press let it pass through a hair seive into a large open vessel that will hold as much juice as can be expressed in one day. In one day, or sometimes less, the pomice will rise to the top, and in a short time grow very thick. When little white bubbles break through it draw off the liquid through a very small spigot, placed about three inches from the bottom so that the lees may be left behind. The cider must be drawn off into very clean, sweet casks, preferably fresh liquor casks, and closely watched. The moment the white bubbles, before mentioned, are perceived rising at the bunghole, rack it again. It is usually necessary to repeat this three times. Then fill up the cask with cider in every respect like that originally contained in it; add a tumbler of warm sweet oil, and bung up tight. For very fine cider it is customary to add at this state of the process about half a pound of glucose (starch sugar), or a smaller portion of white sugar. The cask should then be allowed to remain in a cool place until the cider has acquired the desired flavor. In the meantime clean barrels for its reception should be prepared as follows: Some clean stripes of rags are dipped in melted sulpher, lighted and burned in the bunghole, and the bung laid loosely on the end of the rag so as to retain the sulpher vapor within the barrel. Then tie up half a pound of mustard seed in a coarse muslin bag and put it in the barrel with cider, add about a quarter of a pound of isinglass or fine gelatine dissolved in hot water.

This is the old-fashioned way, and will keep cider in the same condition as when it went into the barrel, if kept in a cool place for a year.

Professional cider makers are using calcium sulphite (sulphite of lime), instead of mustard and sulpher vapor. It is much more convenient and effectual. To use it, it is simply requisite to add one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce of the sulphite to each gallon of cider in the cask; first mixing the powder in about a quart of cider, then pouring it back into the cask and giving the latter a thorough shaking or routing. After standing several days to allow the sulphite to exert its full action it may be bottled off.

The sulphite of lime (which should not be mistaken for the sulphate of lime), is a common article, costing about forty cents per pound by the barrel. It will preserve the sweetness of cider perfectly, but unless care is taken not to add too much of it, it will impart a slight sulphurous taste to the cider. The bottles and corks used should be perfectly clean and the corks wired down.

A little cinnamon, wintergreen, or sassafras, etc., is often added to sweet cider in the bottle, together with a drachm or so of bicarbonate of soda at the moment of driving the stopper. This helps neutralize free acids, and renders the liquor effervescent when unstoppered; but if used in excess it may prejudicially affect the taste.

AFGHAN REVOLT IN CABUL.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY ATTACKED BY ELEVEN NATIVE REGIMENTS.

SIMLA, Sept. 6,—At a late hour on Thursday night a messenger travelling post haste reached Ali Kheyl from Cabul and informed Major Conolly, the British political agent, that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments, and that the military escort of the Embassy were defending themselves.

Major Conolly telegraphed on Friday night the substance of letters received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who confirms the intelligence of the revolt, and adds that the regiments which have mutinied were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed and the British Embassy was then attacked by overwhelming numbers. The Ameer declares that he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavored to quell it, and sent General Daoudshah to Major Cavagnari's assistance, but General Daoudshah was unhorsed and fatally wounded. The Ameer then sent his son, with the Governor of Cabul and other influential personages, but the mob was wholly uncontrollable.

The attack on the British Embassy continued throughout Wednesday, when a fire broke out on the premises. The Ameer writing on Thursday, says he is in great distress and is himself besieged.

LONDON, Sept. 8,—Intelligence communicated by the India Office is to the effect that the attack on the British Embassy at Cabul was begun by three Afghan regiments, which were joined later by three others.

The Ameer writes that the troops at the first outbreak after stoning the officers rushed to the British Embassy and stoned it. Several volleys were fired from the Embassy in return. A second letter from the Ameer, dated Sept. 4, says: "Thousands assembled to destroy the British Embassy. Much life was lost on both sides. I, with five attendants, have been besieged all day yesterday. Up to now I have no certain news of the envoy, whether he was killed in his quarters or captured."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *Standard's* correspondence at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent have been noticed at Cabul for some time. The bearing of the population toward the members of the Embassy has been defiant.

The force defending the Embassy numbered seventy-nine. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said that the Ameer's son was fatally injured. A large number of the mutineers were killed. After the buildings of the Embassy were fired, the survivors sallied out and defended themselves; but all were killed, including Major Cavagnari. Intense excitement prevails throughout India.

It is believed at Paris and Vienna that the outbreak is due to Russian intrigue.

PROPOSALS.

Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received from any and all persons in Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin counties, for the donation of suitable grounds upon which to erect a State Hospital for injured persons, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and erection of a State Hospital for injured persons, to be located in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland and Columbia, to be called the State Hospital for injured persons of the Anthracite Coal Regions, and for the management of the same, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the eleventh day of June A. D. 1879.

The above mentioned propositions will be received until Saturday, September 13, 1879, by the chairman of the Commission appointed by the Governor in pursuance of the above recited act, and all such proposals will receive full and due consideration.

Address,

D. A. BERKLEY, Chairman,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

GEO. S. HOLMES, Secretary.

Dr. Kendall's celebrated treatise on the horse, for sale at G. A. Clark's book store and at the COLUMBIAN office for 25 cents. This book should be in the hands of every man who owns a horse.

The happiest results invariably attend the taking of "Sellers' Liver Pills." 25cts. per box.

The Northeast Passage.

NORDENSKJOLD'S SAFE ARRIVAL IN YOKOHAMA—THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE PASSAGE PROVEN.

The Swedish exploring steamer Vega, belonging to the Nordenskjold expedition, arrived at Yokohama, Japan, September 4, 1879, having successfully accomplished the northeast passage. The health of the entire ship's company is excellent, I have just seen Professor Nordenskjold, who says that during the latter part of February he sent a letter to Dr. O. Dickson, of Gothenburg, from the winter quarters of the Vega, but he has no intimation that his patron has received it. The Professor says: "We sailed from Gothenburg on July 4, 1878, and a four days sail brought us to Tromsoe (a Norwegian port on an island of the same name), where our outfit of furs and necessaries for the high latitudes was completed. Here we were joined by the companion steamer, the Lena. On July 25th both vessels sailed from Tromsoe, passed through the Yugar Strait (south of Nova Zembla), on August 5. There was not a particle of ice to be seen between Waigatsch (Vaigatz, a Russian island) and the Continent. The Kara Sea, hitherto dreaded by all sailors in the Arctic regions, was equally free from ice, and anchor was cast at Port Dickson, near the mouth of the Yenessi, on August 6.

"After a three days delay there the two steamers of our expedition steered northeast toward the dreaded Taimur land and the North Cape. The ice arrested our passage and we were compelled to remain at Tajoyr (Cape Taimur?) four days. On August 19, Tsejdekin, the extreme northern point or of Asia, was reached, where a short rest was taken. The Vega coasted the peninsula, very little ice being encountered, and anchored at the mouth of the Lena river on August 26. To the northeastward were the islands of New Siberia, which we soon sighted, but were unable to explore because of the great field of ice that girt their shores. The mouth of the Kolwya river (latitude 69° 30', longitude 161° 30'), a broad estuary was found open, and we hastened to make all possible progress estward. Our difficulties soon began, however, and increased daily We were delayed much by the ice between Cape Cook and Van Karema. We crossed Kolintselm Bay on September 27 with comparative ease, but were imprisoned on the 26th near a Tchuktchi settlement (latitude 67° 7' north, longitude 177° 24' west).

'We wintered in the pack ice at this point one mile from land. The entire ship's company maintained the best of health and remained on board. During the shortest day the sun was above the horizon less than three hours, and then only the upper limb was visible. At this point much time was devoted to interesting scientific and ethnographic studies. There were 4,000 inhabitants in the several villages near by, who subsisted by fishing and sealing. They are called the Tchuktchi and are a very agreeable class of people for an exploring party to meet. They supplied the expedition with bear and reindeer meat. The cold was intense, averaging 30 centigrade (32.2 degrees below Fahrenheit.) The game was abundant in the spring, wild fowl being taken in large numbers. We were detained in the ice at this point 264 days, but were released on July 18 and passed East Cape into Behring Straits on the 20th. Such is the story of our voyage.

"I fully accomplished the object for which the expedition was sent out by Dr. Dickson namely, a practical proof of the existence of a northeast passage. Then the Asiatic coast was followed and St. Lawrence Bay was crossed to Port Clarence, Alaska. Thence we crossed to Koniyan, dredging carefully in order to determine the formation of the bottom of the sea, many specimens of the fauna and flora being obtained. The location, breadth, velocity and and approximate volume of the currents of the Arctic and Pacific Polar currents were charted and calculated. Having touched at St. Lawrence Island we next proceeded to Behring Island, where we received the first news from Europe through the resident agent of the Alaska Trading Company. The fossil remains on Behring Island are of immense variety. A new marine animal was here discovered, which we named "Rhytina stellari." The Vega left the island on August 19, and had a pleasant voyage until August 31, when a severe gale was encountered, accompanied with lightning. During the storm the lightning struck and shivered the main top mast, slightly injuring several men. We arrived off Yokohama at half-past eight on the evening of September 2. All are well and no deaths have occurred during the voyage.

"The Vega is the first vessel to make the passage, and I think the voyage from Europe to Asia by Behring Strait is certain and safe with very little more experience of navigation in the Northern seas. From Japan to the mouth of the Lena river there are no difficulties in the proper season for experienced sailors. The Lena river taps Central Siberia, and a large prospective trade can readily be developed. The Vega will remain at Yokohama about fourteen days."

If you want to be well in spite of yourself use Kidney-Wort. Cures Kidney diseases like a charm.

Figures will not lie. In 1876 the republicans of Maine cast 75,887 votes and the opposition 60,956 in a total vote of 136,823. At the election on Monday the republicans cast only about 69,000 and the opposition about 71,000 in a total poll of 140,000, the largest ever given in the state. The republicans, therefore, have lost nearly 7,000 votes since 1876, while the combined opposition have gained 10,000 since then. This proves not only that the changes have been against the republican party but also that the new voters have enrolled themselves with their opponents.

The tenant farmers of England who are said to be coming to this country with cash capital with which to begin work on farms of their own, can certainly better their condition by a wise use of their money. There are plenty of cheap farms to be had, not only in the Western States and territories, but within a hundred miles of Philadelphia, where railways and rivers offer opportunities for the cheap carriage of farm products to good markets. Careful and industrious farmers, trained to English methods of high cultivation, should be able to make a very comfortable living, if not a fortune, on the cheap lands of Pennsylvania, New Jersey or Delaware.—*Ledger.*

COLLECTOR'S WARRANTS.—We have prepared a form, and have on hand a large quantity of blank "Collector's Sales," which have been approved by the highest legal authority in the Courts of this county. At *Twenty Cents* per dozen we mail any number to the Collector ordering them. A Collector, when compelled to advertise property, must post up not less than three notices in the most public places in this borough or township.

tf.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, August 27th, 1879.

Heavy rains and floods still continue in England. In the Windsor district, the Thames has risen several inches above the level of the previous evening. During Tuesday night the rising water entered the gardens of the houses on the north side of Arthur road, Windsor. These are situated about a quarter of a mile from the river channel, the inundation reaching the back doors. There is now an unbroken stretch of water extending northwards of Windsor across the Brocas to Eton College, the lake thus formed being quite a mile in length, and covering acres of pasture land. Windsor racecourse is very extensively flooded, and the grand stand is almost isolated, most of the Clewer Rays, upon which this favorite meeting is held, being submerged. Eton and the college are nearly surrounded. Eastward of Windsor and Eton the river is leaving its usual course, and flooding the pastures and farms. About Datchet, Horton, and Wraysbury; and at various places along the Thames Valley hay and corn crops are being seriously damaged. Harvesting had been commenced upon the Prince Consort's farm in the Great Park and elsewhere in Berks, Bucks, Surry, and Middlesex, but the inclemency of the weather has put a stop to the operations, and the cessation of work is causing great distress among the poor people seeking employment in the harvest fields and who, in consequence of this absence of work, now find themselves without means of support. At Old Windsor and Staines the floods are also out in various localities, and the country in the Thames Valley, viewed from the battlements of the Round Tower of Windsor Castle, looks like a chain of lakes extending eastward and westward of the Royal borough for many miles. Hay and grain lie rotting in places in swamps formed by the overflowing of the river and its tributaries, and the prospect of farmers are dismal enough. They cannot now escape without loss even should the fine weather set in at once, while a continuance of rain for another week or two must entirely ruin the chance of harvesting their crops in a fit and marketable condition.

In Chester farmers are about disposing of all their store-stock because their hay has been washed away by the floods. The state of agriculture in Cheshire is worse than serious. The season has been simply disastrous, and farmers have nothing but ruin to face. In the low-lying parts of Flintshire and Denbighshire things are, if possible still worse. Turnips, mangolds, and hay, good proportion of wheat acreage is to be looked to; but in the counties enumerated the roots and corn crops are all buried in water, and when the water subsides the desperate agriculturists will be presented with a cast-up sea of mud-seed, manure, labor, all buried in the horrible quagmire. On Tuesday some Cheshire farmers commenced cutting white oats, but the dense rain of to-day will not only stay operation, but it will effectually prevent corn, which is already fully a month behind, ripening. With hundreds of acres of land under water, hay washed away, corn soft in the ear and beaten to the ground, with barley promising only half an average yield with quite half the potato crop lost, and with little promise of a fair supply of roots, the prospects of the farmers in this quarter are dismal indeed.

At the meeting of the Board of Guardians at Sittingbourne yesterday the effects of the disastrous weather were shown by statistics presented by the workhouse master,

Miscellaneous.

THE LANDLORD'S BILL.

AN INTERRUPTED TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

'Speaking about temperance lecture,' said old Mr. Sam Robinson, 'I've heard a great many in my life—some with more and some with less effect. The first I ever received was when I was about sixteen years old. I belonged to a band consisting of a bass-viol, a flute, and two fiddles. I was second fiddler. That was sixty years ago, when, no matter what happened—a wedding or an election or an ordination—there was a ball; and it so came about that for five nights running we played six or seven hours on a stretch, and on Saturday we had to provide the music at some sort of a great celebration in the city of H. Now, in order to reach there in time, we had to leave M. at three o'clock in the morning by stage-coach, and expect to get into H. in good time in the forenoon, so as to have a chance to take a little nap. But half, way there the stage-coach broke down, and we were detained, so that it was one o'clock before we reached the tavern in H., and the celebration was to begin at two. I don't remember what sort of a celebration it was, but there was to be music, and speeches by Dr. D. of Yale College, and other gentlemen, whose names I have forgotten. Now, not one of us four had had more than forty winks of sleep since Thursday night, and we were so used up by fatigue and sleepiness, that we could hardly keep awake. I had taken cold, too, on the journey, and felt sick and feverish. So Spencer, who was first fiddler, went to the bar and ordered a glass of whiskey-and-water for me. It was the first time I had ever touched any thing of the sort, and I didn't find it all pleasant to my taste, but sat at a little table inside the bar, sipping it and sipping it, and trying to get through with it when all at once into the room strode the great Dr. D., of Yale College, the orator of the day, and one of the biggest men in New England. He was tall and stout, and dressed in the fashion of the time, with a ruffled shirt bosom, knee-breeches, silk stockings and silver buckles, and his long gray hair was tied with a black ribbon. He held his head very high, and had a frigid eye and a stern mouth and a triple double chin. He had been dining in one of the parlors, and now came out to settle his account, pompous and dictatorial.

"'Landlord,' said he, in a deep, stentorian voice which could be heard half a mile, 'my bill, if you please.'

"'In one minute, your honor—in one minute,' said the landlord, whose voice was a little shrill pipe. 'I was going to bring it to you.'

"And while Dr. D. waited, his sharp eyes traveling around as if longing to find something to find fault with, fell on me.

"'Young man,' said he, in his deep bass voice, 'what is that you are drinking?'

"'Please, your honor,' said I, trembling from head to foot—'please your honor, it is only a little whiskey-and-water to—'

"'Young man,' he said, eyeing me with his fierce round eyes and shaking his double chin—'young man, do you know where the feet of the drunkard lead? Are you aware that once upon the downward path they travel straight to hell? Have you never learned that the inebriate has neither part nor lot with the righteous, but is chained fast in everlasting torment? Put by that glass—put by that glass, I say; and when you are lured into temptation again, say that Dr. D.—*Dr. D., of Yale College!* showed you the evil of your ways.'

'He stopped for a moment, glared hard at me, and nodded his head and double chin impressively, and was just raising his forefinger to commence again, when the landlord in his little shrill voice, began: 'Here it is, Dr. D., here it is: Half a gill of rum and a wineglass of brandy before dinner—'

"'Never mind the items, never mind the items,' said Dr. D., in a terrible voice.

"'I just want to see if they are all correct,' said the landlord. 'Half a gill of rum and wineglass of brandy before dinner—'

"'I tell you I do not want the items,' thundered the doctor; 'give me the whole.'

"'I'm coming to that,' said the landlord, his voice growing shriller and shriller. 'Now how far had I got? Half a gill of rum and a wineglass of brandy before dinner—'

"'Sir—'

"'Forty-five cents,' said the landlord. 'One pint of sherry and a half a pint of port at dinner—'

"'Landlord,' broke in the doctor, his face as read as a beet and his eyes growing smaller and as he swelled up like an angry turkey-cock.

"'That's right, sir,' said the landlord. 'Half a gill of rum and a wineglassful of brandy before dinner; one pint of sherry and a half a pint of port and a wineglassful of brandy at dinner; then dinner. I think, your honor, it'll be about three dollars and forty-five cents.'

'Dr. D., drew out his purse, threw down some silver, and strode out of the tavern.

'Now,' concluded Mr. Sam Robinson, the ancient fiddler, 'that interrupted temperance lecture spoiled all those I ever heard afterward.'—*Lippencott's Magazine.*

A RELIABLE ALMANAC.

An English paper tells a pleasant anecdote of Partridge, the celebrated almanac maker about one hundred years since. In traveling on horseback into the country, he stopped for his dinner at an inn, and afterward called for his horse, that he might reach the next town where he intended to sleep.

'If you take my advice, sir,' said the hostler, as he was about to mount his horse, 'you will stay where you are for the night, as you will be overtaken by a pelting rain.'

'Nonsense, nonsense,' said the almanac maker; 'there is a sixpence for you, my honest fellow, and good-afternoon to you.'

He proceeded on his journey, and, sure enough, was well drenched in a heavy shower. Partridge was struck by the man's prediction, and being always intent on the interest of his almanac, rode back on the instant and was received by the hostler with a broad grin.

'Well sir, you see I was right, after all.'

'Yes, my lad, you have been so, and here is a crown for you; but I give it to you on condition that you tell me how you knew of this rain.'

'To be sure, sir,' replied the man; 'why, the truth is, we have an almanac at our house called 'Partridge's Almanac,' and the fellow is such a notorious liar, that when he promises us a fine day we always know that it will be the direct contrary. Now, your honor, this day, the twenty-first of June, is put down in our almanac in the door as 'settled fine weather; no rain.' I looked at that before I brought your honor's horse out, and so was enabled to put you on your guard.'

As this is an era of economy in all departments of the Government, why wouldn't it be a good thing to make the Indian Commissioners take their pay in Indians? And, on the other hand, why wouldn't it be a splendid scheme also to make the Indians take their annuities in Commissioners? Let's try it. And say, let's begin with the Commissioners; feed 'em out, you know.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A great business is being done this year in the importation of iron ore from Africa for use in American manufactories. The great reason for preferring African iron ore to native ore is, of course, its cheapness, but it has the further advantage of being remarkably free from phosphorus. This ore has been imported to some extent for two or three years, but never in such quantities as now, one authority estimating that two hundred thousand tons will be shipped to New York this year and half as much to Philadelphia, the latter for use at the iron works in Bethlehem and Johnstown and by the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Another notable feature in the iron trade is the importion of Bessemer pig, of which forty-five thousand tons are known to be under contract for the United States. There have been no importations of this sort before since 1862, and that they are starting up again now furnishes another illustration of the improvement in business.—*Philadelphia Times.*

PIG-SKIN CAPS.

A merchant in Bangor, Me., many years ago, opened a store in one of the thriving towns in the northern part of that State, where he found sale for a great many goods which had become 'out of fashion.' Among other articles sent to his country store were a lot of pig-skin caps, which, however, proved too much for the genius of his salesman, and they lay in stock for a long time. One day the merchant visited the town where his store was located, and noticing the pig-skin caps, inquired if any had been sold. 'Not one,' responded the salesman; 'no one will purchase them.' Very well,' said the owner; 'have them all taken to the back part of the store, brushed up clean, and put in the window next Monday morning.' On the ensuing Sunday the merchant made his appearance at the village church, dressed in best broadcloth, with a heavy gold watch chain dangling from his vest and a pig-skin cap jauntily set on the side of his head. On Monday the sale of the pig-skin caps commenced, and continued until the whole lot was disposed of.

Perquisites of Washington Pages.

One of the pages of the United States senate, in a letter to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, says: 'We used to get $90 a month, but now it is only $75. The boy that gets the president's room is rewarded with $1,400 a year. The perquisites for the pages are considerable. A good one has no trouble in making $100 a month. A complete book of the autographs of congressmen and the heads of departments brings $50. A page made three hundred dollars out of what was known as the 'dead lock picture'—a humorous sketch. While the electoral commission was in session the boys had a good opportunity to make something. They speculated on the extra tickets the congressmen shelled out. I sold one to Lizzie Snow for $30; Washington people know who she is. I know a boy who made $80 off the bier of Charles Summer. He sold the flowers for $20; Wormley paid him $10 for one bouquet. When the casket was removed he watched his opportunity and cut the fringe from the bier. He sold it to the colored people for $60, dealing it out in pieces.'

Set back 42 Years.

'I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN PATTERSON, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Paterson, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

MARY JANE PATTERSON, Administratrix.
C. W. MILLER, Att'y. Beaver Twp.
aug. 22, 6w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB LEIBY, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Leiby late of Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Leiby, East Buffalo township, Union county, Pa. Postoffice Lewisburg, Pa., and W. P. Mauser, Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, Post office, Rupert, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executors without delay.

JOHN LEIBY, Lewisburg, Pa.
W. P. MAUSER, Rupert, Pa. Executors.
aug. 22, 6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF S. M. ERVIN, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of S. M. Ervin, late of Mifflin township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

M. EAZEK SCHWEPPENHEISER, Administrator.
Aug. 8, '79-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF ABSOLEM MCHENRY, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Absolem McHenry, late of Jackson twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to S. W. McHenry of Jackson. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

S. W. MCHENRY, Administrator.
Benton, Pa.
aug. 4, 6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM YODER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Yoder, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

AARON YODER, Locust township, Pa. Administrator.
aug. 15, 6w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SILAS P. KARNS, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Silas P. Karns, late of Benton township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Executor. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executor without delay.

J. K. KRICKBAUM, Executor, (Ambra, Pa.
aug. 15, 6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF MARY REMLEY, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary Remley, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

STEPHEN H. HILL, Administrator.
LITTLES, Attorneys. aug. 15, 6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE C. SCOTT, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of George C Scott, late of Catawissa, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

J. K. ROBINS, Catawissa, Administrator.
BROWN, MAIZ & WW. Aug. 8, '79.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, free from every fibrous consolidation, and in this respect differs from every other known remedy. In one short year it has found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and wherever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. The proprietors have been waited upon by gentlemen of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have, at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy gentleman of intelligence and refinement say, "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may feel assured that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard medical specifics of the day.

THE benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable.
HENRY WELLS, of Wells, Fargo & Co.

IT has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering.
GEO. W. HOUGHTON, Waltham, Mass.

I FOLLOWED the directions to the letter and am happy to say I have had a permanent cure.
D. W. GRAY, M. D., McCausland, Iowa.

I HAVE recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them.
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AFTER using two bottles I find myself permanently cured. I have since recommended over one hundred bottles with the greatest success.
WM. W. ARMSTRONG, 159 Harrison Ave., Boston.

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L. A. RISTER.
CYNTHIANA, IND., March 29, 1877.

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Yours, &c.,
LORETTA M. CROSS.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., March 27, 1877.

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Be careful to call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER lest you get some worthless imitation. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

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All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.

may 17, '78-tf

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

Hop Bitters Will Cure You.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, Hop Bitters is for a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating,

Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop Pain for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. It is perfect. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y.

May 2, '79-tf.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

feb. 14, '77-tf

Feb 7, '79-1y

PAINTING AND Paper Hanging.

WM. F. BODINE,

RON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA

is prepared to do all kinds of

HOUSE PAINTING

Plain and Ornamental.

PAPER HANGING,

BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.

All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED

Estimates Made on all Work.

WM. F. BODINE.

Oct. 1, 1878.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

ESPY PLANING MILL.

The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.

Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.

made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES KNIE, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES.

SUITABLE FOR

YARDS, CEMETERY LOTS, and Public Grounds.

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Put up by experienced hands, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and Specimens of other Designs sent to any address.

ADDRESS,

S. M. HESS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

July 18, '79—6m

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

This is a remarkable medicine will cure spavin, Splint Curb, Callous, &c., or any enlargement and will remove the bunch without blistering or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. Send for circular giving full directions, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

May 9, '79-1y

HORSE BOOK

Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

May 9, '79-1y

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

TRY IT

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Sea-sickness, and other Disorders.

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion and Strengthens the System. The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 103 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

April 18, '79-1y.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.		
Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 25 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 10 a m
" arrive at Erie		7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	8 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg	11 45 p m
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 55 a m
" "	Lock Haven	3 55 p m
" "	Renovo	5 25 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" arrive at	Williamsport	7 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	11 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 35 p m
Day Express leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves	Renovo	3 50 p m
" "	Lock Haven	10 00 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 20 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
Fast Line leaves	Williamsport	12 25 a m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Erie Mail west and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1878, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.		
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11 55 "
"	Canandaigua	3.35 p. m.
"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	Niagara	9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.		
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m.
"	Baltimore	8.35 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg	1.55 "
"	Washington	10.30 "
"	Baltimore	6.30 "
"	Washington	8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.

"	arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m.
"	Washington	6.10 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.45 a. m.

"	Baltimore	8.40 "
"	Washington	10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 11, 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS, SUNDAY EXCEPTED:

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,21 and 7,35 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,29 9,05 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York,		8,45 a. m.	
Leave Philadelphia,		9,45 a. m.	
Leave Reading,		11,25 a. m.,	Pottsville, 12,20 p. m.
and Tamaqua,	1,25 p. m.		
Leave Catawissa,	6,20	8,50 a. m.	and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport,	9,45 a.m,	2,15 p. m.	and 4,50 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4.30 A. M. MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1879.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30	4 12	9 46	Scranton	9 25	2 10	6 50
9 23			Bellevue		2 15	6 55
9 17		9 37	Taylorville	9 45	2 25	7 05
9 08		9 30	Lackawanna		2 33	6 58
8 56	3 51	9 24	Pittston	9 58